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VOL. XXII NO. 51 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

JAPANESE REPARATIONS FOR JEHOL OFFENSIVE?

Bihar's Elementary Needs Ignored

RAJEN BABU DISAPPOINTED

Govt. Have Not Realised Gravity Of Situation, Says Sinha

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has addressed a telegram to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh M. L. A. expressing his disappointment at the provision made in the Budget for the earthquake sufferers.

The Government, states Rajen Babu, totally disregarded the sufferers' elementary needs. No provision has been made for rebuilding the towns and roads.

For rebuilding private houses, further says Rajendra Babu, the middle classes must raise loans, while the poor classes will depend on private charity and Viceroy's fund.

(United Press)

IT IS INADEQUATE

Sinha Criticises Schuster's Relief Plan

PATNA, Feb. 28.

"The grant made by the Government of India seems to me to be wholly inadequate for the stupendous work of the civic, economic and industrial reconstruction of the province" declared Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha ex-Finance Member, commenting on the earthquake relief measures announced by Sir George Schuster in the Assembly yesterday.

He added: "It is clear that neither the Government of India, nor the Secretary of State in Council have realised the tremendous gravity of the situation, which has been brought about by the earthquake. In the absence of information as to the terms on which loans will be advanced, and with no grant provided for distribution by way of gift to the poorest classes who will be unable to borrow the arrangement made by the Government of India betrays a famentable conception of meeting the situation in the Province."—A. P.

PANIC FOLLOWS PREDICTIONS

(From Our Correspondent).

Patna, Feb. 28.

Believing that there would be a recurrence of earthquake yesterday as predicted by Hindu astrologers, the people came out of their houses and spent the night in the open.

PANIC

Those in the Secretariat buildings rushed out at 2 in the afternoon in panic, as, it is reported, they heard some noise which they feared was the sign of the predicted 'quake. But so far there has been no earthquake.

HARDIKAR SEES MALAVIYAJI

Dr. Hardikar left for Benares yesterday to confer with Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Sri Prakash on the relief problem and to acquaint them with the real situation in Bihar. He returned this morning.

MISS SOMJI FOR MONGHYR

Miss Safia Somjee and Miss Vidya Erulkar, who arrived here this morning, are proceeding to Monghyr to-morrow, where they the will join Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, Mrs. Sushilabai Balsavar and the Misses Mhatre who are already there in connection with relief work among purdah women.

APPROACH OF SUMMER

Since the last three days the sky is overcast with duskiness due to western winds pointing to the approach of summer.

THREE PAPERS' FUND

Rajen Babu Wants All You Can Give

In the course of a letter to us Babu Rajendra Prasad writes under date February 25:—

"I do not know how to express our thanks to the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar", and the "Bombay Sentinel" for the Fund which they have started and which is proving so successful I think you have already sent a lakh and 40 thousand. The work, however, is so great that anything you can do would be most welcome."

(Since Babu Rajendra Prasad wrote the letter two additional instalments of Rs. 10,000 each have been sent to him.—Editor, "B. C.")

FOR TEXTILE STRIKE PROPAGANDA

Joint Committee Formed In Bombay

A joint strike committee consisting of 8 representatives of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and 4 representatives of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union and of 8 resident members of the Council of Action appointed by the All-India Textile Workers' Conference has been formed in Bombay to bring about a general strike of the Bombay Textile Workers before the 1st of May.

The Committee is to be enlarged by the addition of 10 representatives of the unemployed workers and one representative each of the strikers from each mill to be elected by the unemployed workers and the strikers.

Rs. 1,71,400 CONTRIBUTED

On Wednesday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 1,71,400

BURMA'S NEW MINISTRY

Governor May Ask Anti-Separationists To Form Govt.

RANGOON, Feb. 28.

For the last 3 days many rumours were afloat regarding the formation of a new Ministry.

Owing to Mr. Phoongyis 'and party' members' pressure Dr. Ba Maw has agreed to form a Ministry with Mr. Chith Laing who saw His Excellency the Governor on Monday evening in this connection.

Owin to the strength of their party His Excellency may possibly ask the anti-separationist party leaders to form the Ministry.

According to political circles the announcement of the Governor regarding this matter will be made before His Excellency leaves on his tour.—United Press.

ORDERS IN BIKANER CASE

Two To Be Released And Two Get Remissions

The Bikaner political case committee sends the following for publication:—

An order signed by Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister, Bikaner, published in the extraordinary issue of the Bikaner Rajpatra" states that out of the seven prisoners recently convicted of sedition and conspiracy to cause disaffection against His Highness and His Highness's Government

(1) Sohanlal and Pyrelal are to be released at once and

(2) remission of one year is to be awarded to Badri Prasad and Gopaldas Swami.

Thus the sentences of Badri Prasad and Gopaldas are reduced from two years and a half to one year and a half and from two years to one year respectively.

STILL IN CELLS

No remission is granted to Messrs. Khoobran Shroff, Satyanarayen Vakeel and Chandam Mul.

It is further understood that these prisoners are confined in cell for 21 hours daily and are brought out of the cell only for three hours.

Medicines and diet prescribed by the doctors are not supplied to them as yet.

Even writing materials are not allowed to them, though the prisoners propose to file the appeal.

The Bikaner Political Case Committee has protested against this sort of treatment meted out to the prisoners in the Jail.

"JAWAHAR ON COMMUNISM"

"Article Does Not Come Under Mischief Of Sec.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN BASUMATI APPEAL

Govt. Going to Withdraw Order Of Forfeiture of Deposit Money, Says Adv. Gen.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of Justices Malik, Patterson and Mr. Guha reserved judgment to-day in the appeal preferred on behalf of Mr. Satis Mukherjee printer and publisher of "Basumati" a vernacular daily against the Government of Bengal's order forfeiting the security of Rs. 1,000 deposited under the Press Emergency Powers Act for publishing an article on "Pandit Jawaharlal's views on Communism" which appeared in the issue of November 29, of the "Basumati."

Arguing on behalf of the printer and publisher the advocate contended that the article in question was not offensive and did not come under the mischief of Section 124-A, I P C

The advocate General appearing for the Crown said that he had got instructions from the Government not to oppose this application.

As a matter of fact, stated the Advocate-General, the Government is going to withdraw the order of forfeiture of the deposit money.—(United Press).

PESHAWAR, Feb. 28.

The Akali, who was seriously injured in the last night's clash between Sanatanists and Akalis over a Holi procession died in hospital this evening.

The District Magistrate summoned representatives of the rival parties, and a compromise was arrived at.—A. P.

RESTORED TO CHINESE

TOKIO, Feb. 28.

It is officially announced that the Kupeicow pass and five other Great Wall passes which were captured by the Japanese during their attack on the province of Jehol were transferred to China, thus completing the Japanese evacuation of the line of the Great Wall.—Reuter.

ON THE EVE OF HOLI

Babu Rajendra Prasad's Appeal

PATNA, February 24.

Bihar as a Province is afflicted by the earthquake, but every part is not as badly affected as other parts and, particularly, South Bihar outside Patna and Chotanagpur have escaped with comparatively less damage. It is heartening to receive not only messages of sympathy but also substantial help to Relief Funds from all corners of the country. But I fear the more fortunate portions of Bihar have not responded to the wail of their less fortunate brethren with the same alacrity and the same open-handedness as other Provinces have done. Is it time for any one in Bihar, where gaunt Famine is stalking the land and grim Death has claimed thousands as victims and the cry of the bereaved widows and parentless children is still being echoed and re-echoed, to go about enjoying festivities?

I have seen, while going, about in Patna, that the earthquake has not helped to suppress the craving for sight-seeing and the local cinemas are probably as full now as they ever were before. I do not know if those, who are not victims, have felt that there is a call for service and for sacrifice and that they owe it to themselves and to the country at large to deny themselves what of comfort they may enjoy now and to devote their savings to the relief of suffering caused by the earthquake. "Holi" used to be poor people's festival when they gave themselves up to merry-making and when all classes mixed together on terms of equality. But this year all have to forego this luxury, if luxury it was, and to contribute the savings towards the relief of sufferers.

RAJENDRA PRASAD.

SCENE IN COMMONS

Labour M. P. Walks Out Shouting "Damn; This House Is Only A Farce"

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A minor cene occurred in the House of Commons this afternoon during the debate on Empire populations. Labourite McGovern interrupted shouting that the poorly dressed unemployed were being kept outside the House in snow, while the well-dressed were being admitted.

He protested against such unfair treatment.

The Speaker said that he did not know the circumstances, and was confident there had been no discrimination.

Mr. McGovern made further protests and the Speaker threatened to order him to leave the House if he refused to sit down, whereupon Mr. McGovern said he would give notice censuring the Speaker and walked out of the House shouting: "Damm: this House is only a farce."

FASCIST SCARE IN BRITAIN

Interpellations In House Of Lords

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Febry. 28.

The growing practice in Britain of giving textile expression to various political creeds by wearing shirts in different hues, was raised briefly in the House of Lords, particularly, the growth of Fascism and its finances.

Mr. Kinnoull (Labourite), who required a Government assurance that the atrocities perpetrated abroad would not be allowed here, suggested that Fascism was financed from abroad and also by big industrialists and members of the House of Lords, who feared the break-down of the Capitalist system.

Lord Esher saw no difference between Fascist demonstrations and the hunger-marchers or the singing of the "Red Flag." If Labour wanted to destroy Sir Oswald Mosley, let them repudiate Sir Safford Cripps.

"Nothing to worry about," according to Lord Faversham, who replied for the Government.

His Lordship added, there were five different Fascist organisations in Britain. Sir Oswald Mosleys numbered about 300 and the recent appeal for 25,000 sterling cost more in circulars than the amount subscribed. The matter was being watched by the Home Office.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO MIDNAPORE

Unaware Of Any Settled Date, Says Bengal Home Member

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, whether it is a contemplation of the Government to prevent Mahatma Gandhi from visiting the Midnapore District in connection with his Harijan Uplift tour in Bengal, the Home Member stated that the Govenment are unaware that Mahatma Gandhi had settled upon any date in the near future for a visit to Bengal.

He, however, admitted that the District Magistrate of Midnapore had written to Mr. B. N. Sasmal, a prominent Congress Leader of Midnapore, after consultation with the Bengal Government that Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Midnapore District was undesirable.

The Government did so, said the Home Member, being actuated by considerations of public interest.—United Press.

Lahore, Feb. 28.—The Royal Students Society of Lahore will celebrate its first anniversary in May 1934.—(United Press).

Sind Members As Critics Of Govt.

FATE OF CUT MOTION

M. L. C's Protest, But All The Same Walk Into Official Lobby

For the first time during the present session, the Sind members in the Bombay Legislative Council took the role of the critics of Government and levelled charges of extravagance against it, when they sponsored a cut motion in the budget grants for the year 1934-35 in the Council on Wednesday.

The motion was for the abolition of a department known as Plant Division set up on a temporary basis in 1932 for the disposal of surplus plant and machinery of the Lloyd Barrage and Canal Construction.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home and General Member, asked for a grant of Rs. 63,825 for continuing the division for a year more.

The members from Sind one after another attacked Government for maintaining a costly department merely for disposing of surplus machinery and said that the department was meant to be in existence for only one year.

The General Member pleaded that the maintenance of the division was essential for another year, in view of the heavy cost of the plant (about 65 lakhs) and the Department had to deal with dismantling, overhauling and attending to many other things necessary to effect the sales. He claimed that the division was being run on economic lines.

SAVED IN DIVISION.

Government very nearly suffered their first defeat as the cut motion was put to vote and declared carried. But the General Member pressed for a division, and the cut motion was lost 25 voting for and 39 voting against it.

Proceedings In Detail.

The budget grants for the year 1934-35 were considered when the Bombay Legislative Council met on Wednesday.

The Finance Member made a demand for a grant of Rs. 7,79,000 under the head "Loans and advances by Provincial Government."

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik moved a cut of Rs. 1,000 in this demand and said that his intention was to draw the attention of Government that the provision made in the budget for granting loans to agriculturists was quite inadequate, in view of the economic distress prevailing in the rural area. The indebtedness of the agriculturists had greatly increased, and Government ought to make more provision for advancing loans to cultivators on easy terms.

Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatullah, the Finance Member, in his reply announced that Government had decided to reduce the rate of interest on "takavi" loans advanced to cultivators from 8.3 to 7.3 per cent and remarked that it was a concrete demonstration of Government's sympathy for the agriculturists.

The mover of the cut asked for permission to withdraw his motion, but as it was nt granted by the House, the cut motion was put to vote and declared lost. The original demand was passed.

The Council then sanctioned the demand for a total grant of Rs. 2,83,000 under the head "Bombay Development Scheme" without discussion.

CLOSE DOWN SHOW.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi) moved the omission of the grant of Rs. 63,825 provided for the continuance of the Plant division of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction. The speaker thought that there was no necessity of continuing indefinitely a costly department which

(Continued on page 5.)

Stop Press

HOW RASPUTIN WAS DONE TO DEATH

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb| 28.

The thrilling story how Rasputin was despatched was given by Prince Youssopoff, a quiet-looking man, when called as a witness in his wife's libel suit.

After describing Rasputin's alleged self-confessed association with Germany and aspiration to become lord or tyrant of Russia, the Prince recounted how Rasputin was lured to a cellar in his Palace, where he was regaled with poisoned cakes and wine, of which he partook heartily.

But the first produced no effect and the Prince then got a revolver from Grand Duke Dmitri and shot him.

Then one Puriskevitch fired thrice, but Rasputin still lived. Prince Youssopoff then battered him to death with a loaded stick. The body was taken away by Dmitri, Puriskevitch and another and was thrown into a river. Like his wife, Prince Youssopoff had no doubt that Prince Chegodieff in the film represented himself and not Dmitri as was suggested by Sir William Jowitt, while cross-examining. Earlier in the day, the plaintiff concluded the five hour occupancy in the witness-box.

KAISER AND LIBEL SUIT

(Special Cable)

DOORN, Feb. 28.

The Ex-Kaiser intimated a complete lack of interest and refused to comment when he was informed of the statement in the King's Bench that Rasputin told Prince Youssopoff that he was plotting with the Kaiser to get the Tsar abdicate.

BURMA GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

RANGOON, Feb. 28.

"The object of the Government is the same as that of your Chamber, namely, the best interests of Burma and the decision whether the best interests of Burma lie in separation or federation is now in the hands of Parliament," declared His Excellency the Governor of Burma, addressing the annual meetinf of the Burma Chamber of Commerce this evening.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Experienced Lino-operators for the "Bombay Chronicle." Apply with certificates to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Students desirous learning wire-less. Prospectus on one anna stamps. Apply Radio Electric. Post. Box. No. 3587, Bombay. (2053)

Wanted Experienced Salesmen For Batteries and Machinery, decent salaries and commission for capable men. Apply to Post Box 381. (2075).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Desai's Classes:—Four students can be taken for being coached for University Examinations. Individual attention. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), 12, Rampart Row, Fort. (2072)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Japan Directory (A key to business men) and an ideal companion for every day use. Price Re. 1, plus postage Sinha & Sons (B) Sinha Buildings, Indore City. (2070)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Advertiser granted state monopoly to manufacture product of daily necessity wants capitalist with Rs. 15,000 partly to finance scheme. Apply Box No. 2062, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

East India Insurance Company Ltd., 10, Clive Street, Calcutta, invites application for Chief Agency for Bombay Proper, Sindh and Poona. Experienced persons only to apply for terms. (2061)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

77. OFFICE APPLIANCES.

Swadeshi Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Stamp Pads, Inks. Absorbant Duplicator impression Papers. Typewriting, Manifolding Tissue Papers. In Grades, Colours. Foreign Also. Typewriters, Duplicators, Stencils, Inks, Rubber Platens, Cleaning, Lubricating Oils, Accessories, Sundries, Prices Moderate. Largest Stockists and Suppliers: Sakalkale, Typewriting Institute, Khamgaon. (2078).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Running Dispensary For Sale— Doctor going to England—Rich Hindu-Mahomedan locality. Apply immediately to Box 2079, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.
Office of the Director of Contracts

Tenders are invited for the supply of SWEEPERS BROOMS required for the Army.

2. Tender forms showing the particulars, and the terms and conditions covering supply, can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 from the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla. Payment must be made by money order, on the coupon of which the number of the tender (No. P/D-1220) name and full address of the applicant must be clearly stated.

3. Tender forms duly completed will be received by the Director of Contracts up to 4th April 1934 inclusive.

4. Tenderers whose names are not already on the Director of Contracts' list of approved contractors must forward with their applications for tender forms certificates from their Bankers, as to their financial standing.

8032

Public Notices

NOTICE

JUNAGADH STATE BANK.

IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED for general information that the Junagadh Darbar are establishing a State Bank for the receipt of deposits, the advancing of loans, and the financing of Industry and Commerce in the State.

The Darbar have transferred five lakhs of rupees from the balances of the State as the initial capital of the Bank. The State Bank will have offices in Junagadh and Verawal. Mr. J. Fraser M.C. has been appointed as Manager of the Bank. Arrangements will be made with a recognised Bank with its Headquarters in Bombay to act as Agents of the Junagadh State Bank.

Enquiries relating to the business of the Bank should be addressed to the Manager, Junagadh State Bank.

P. R. CADELL,
Dewan, Junagadh State.
8035

THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, which was summoned on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1934 has been ADJOURNED for want of quorum and will be held at the same place on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1934, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the business already notified.

LIQUIDATOR,
The Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 28th February, 1934.
8037

SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION.

ANNOUNCES that the business now being carried on by it in India, Burma and Ceylon will in future be carried on by and in the name of

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

a Company, jointly owned by SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION and by STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY) and incorporated in the State of Delaware in the United States of America. There will be no change in the management and personnel in the territories above mentioned and STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY will fulfil all contracts and engagements undertaken by SOCONY- VACUUM CORPORATION.

8021

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG., COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1934, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1933.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3.—To confirm the election of Mr. Neville N. Wadia as a director, who is eligible and offers himself for re-election under Article 78 of the Articles of Association.
4.—To appoint a director in place of Sir N. B. SAKLATWALA, Kt., C.I.E., who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
5.—To appoint a director in place of Sir Cusrow Wadia, Kt., C.I.E., who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
6.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.

The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg., Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th February to 8th March, 1934, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 15th February, 1934.
(7970)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 183 of 1934
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd. .. Plaintiffs
vs.
J. L. BHANDARE .. Defendant
To
J. L. BHANDARE

The defendant abovenamed.

The plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 4,677-15-6 and for interest costs and other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in Court on the 14th March, 1934 at 11 o'clock (S.T.) In default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th February, 1934.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8036

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

SALE TO TAKE PLACE AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

GRAND AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER FROM SELECTED FIGUREWOOD BY McKENZIES, ROBERTS & OTHERS, H.M.V. CABINET GRAMOPHONE, CARPETS, CHINAWARE FANS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 4th March, 1934 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at "Mount Ida" Ansty Road off Altamont Road, very valuable and handsome household complete dining, drawing and bed room furniture such as telescope dining table, sideboard, chairs, chesterfield and drawing room suites, book-cases, cabinets fans, rich bedsteads by Maples Almirahs, cooking stove, etc., etc.

The Property of E. J. Bunbury Esq., General Manager, Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

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STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

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DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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SPECIAL CHARITY SHOW
IN
AID OF RAJENDRA PRASAD EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

TO-DAY MORNING AT 10 A. M.

THE MERRY MONARCH
KING WITH 366 WIVES.
AT
THE CARLTON
TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD
Under Distinguished Presence of
SJT. BHULABHAI DESAI,
SMT. SAROJINI NAIDU,
SJT. K. F. NARIMAN.
TICKETS AVAILABLE AT THE THEATRE

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 Feb.	7 Mar.
Hakodate Maru	5302	23 Feb.	3 Mar.
*Ginyo Maru	6613	23 Feb.	10 Mar.
Heinan Maru	4364	8 Mar	20 Mar
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar
Chichibu Maru	17500	4 April

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	24 Mar.
Hiye Maru	11600	7 April

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Havana Maru	9th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Keifuku "	22nd "	26th "
Yoneyama "	20th "	11th Mar
Atlas "	25th "	8th "
London "	10th Mar.	15th "
Shunko "	11th "	22nd "
Argun "	25th "	8th Apr.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, Feb. 28.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Nurjehan, Smith, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE
Bombay, Feb. 28.
Cape St. Francis, Gordon, Porebundar.
Aungban, Bulekley, Rangoon.
MARCH 1
Franenfels, Huve, Hamburg.
Keifuku Maru, Sugiye, Kobe.
C/Mandalay, Ewing, Karachi.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Narkunda, Sudall, Sydney.

LOADING
Bombay, Feb. 28.
Steamer Maloja for London.
Steamer Narkunda for Sydney.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Masula for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Narkunda.—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Narkunda is expected to arrive here to-day at about 3 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 14th ultimo, a general cargo and 94 passengers and hence she will sail the same day for Sydney, etc.

S.S. Badarpur.—The B. S. O. S. & D. Co's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Nurjehan.—The T M Co's steamer Nurjehan arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a general cargo and coal.

S.S Cape St. Francis:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Cape St. Francis, sailed on Wednesday for Porebunder with ballast.

S.S. Aungban.—The B S O S & D Co's steamer Aungban, sailed on Wednesday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Franenfels.—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Franenfels will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Keifuku Maru.—The O S K steamer Keifuku Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

C/Mandalay.—The K N Co's steamer City of Mandalay will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Vasna.—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 28.

S.S. Masula for Hull.—5624 bags myraballam P Mathradas and Co; 1334 bags myraballam H Bhagvandas and Co; 200 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 1200 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd; 2592 bags myraballum C Jivanlal and Co.

For Havre—1334 bags myraballum P Mathradas & Co; 1198 bags linseed A Podar and Co; 1200 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 452 bags myraballum C Jivanlal and Co.

For Middlesbro.—1500 tons manganese ore J. Finlay and Co.

For Dunkirk.—1370 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd; 10 bales woolraw D Abraham and Sons; 126 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros.

S.S. Nardara for Dunkirk.—880 tons Mangenese Ore Cox and Kings, Ltd.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool.—150 bags groundnuts M Bhuta and Co.

For Manchester.—25 bales cotton thread waste M. Narottamdas and Co.

S.S. Franenfels for Antwerp.—400 bales wool E Mavji and Co; 30 bales goat hair E Mavji and Co; 250 bags masoor T S Thadani and Sons; 124 bags linseed Amin and Sons; 480 bags linseed oil cakes Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Rotterdam.—277 bags toover A Virji & Co.

S.S. Narkunda for Melbourne.—500 bags castor seed M Bhuta & Co; 12 bags myrabolum K. Tricumji; 4 bales animal skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Sydney.—124 bags myrabolum H Bhagvandas & Co; 12 bales animal skins D Abraham & Sons.

For Wellington—2 bales animal skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Hakdote Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw C K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Atlas Maru or Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Sasson J David and Co.

S.S. Ginfgo Maru for Kobe.—400 bales cotton raw Bombay Co. Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw B. Maheshwari; 500 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 600 bales cotton raw N Nagsee and Co; 300 bales cotton raw N Futehally and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co.

For Osaka.—600 tons tin clipping All Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd.

S.S. Atlas Maru for Osaka—40 tons tin clipping M B Kaisha Ltd; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokahama.—20 tons tin clipping M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari; 500 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co; 600 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 106 bales cotton raw N Nagsee and Co; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co; bales cotton raw N and Co.

For Shanghai.—1500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 28.

S.S. Jalaputra, Agents S S N Co., from Bassein.—2199 bags rice; 900 bags paddy.

From Tuticorin.—31 bales cotton waste.

From Cochin.—227 bags coconuts; 60 bags pepper; 150 cases tea.

S.S. Ranchi, Agents M M and Co., from London.—18 cases gripe water; 24 coils ropes; 204 cases provision; 25 cases oats; 30 cases starch; 20 cases barley; 15 cases castor oil; 28 cases wine; 50 cases sherry; 12 cases cycle parts; 165 cases malted milk; 98 cases melton; 45 cases biscuits; 28 pcs ivory; 26 cases preserves; 170 cases whisky; 391 drums paint.

From Cherente.—296 cases brandy.

From Basle.—23 brls. aniline colour.

From Zurich.—22 cases cotton goods with art silk embroidery.

From Taragona.—200 bags almonds.

From Paris.—55 cases medicine.

From Marseilles.—84 cases cochenicals; 62 cases brandy; 125 cases soap; 200 cases tiles; 125 cases mineral water.

S.S. Storviken, Agents S S N Co., from Moulmein.—2761 bags rice; 750 bags paddy; 129 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon.—14132 bags roce; 250 bags millet.

From Colombo.—500 bags copra; 134 cylinders coconutoil.

From Cochin.—137 bundles coir yarn; 121 chests tea; 19 bundles mats.

THE CARLTON

4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Conan Doyle's
Master Detective
"SHERLOCK HOLMES"
with CLIVE BROOK
MIRIAM JORDAN
ERNEST TORRENCE

NEXT SATURDAY:
The most delightful musical comedy yet seen
EMIL JANNINGS
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"THE MERRY MONARCH"
The King who ruled over 366 wives—the odd one for Leap Year!
Beautiful women....sunlit shores —ravishing music!!!

Wait For 2 Days More!

AND YOUR WORRIES ARE OVER!

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IS COMING TO YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE

MAJESTIC CINEMA : GIRGAUM

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'SAINT TULSIDAS'
A THRILLING LOVE-STORY OF THE GREAT SAINT!
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Relieves the Piles Promptly

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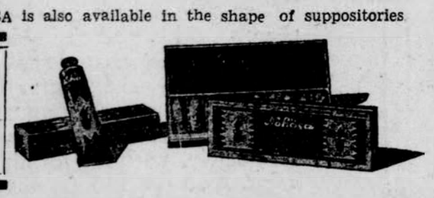

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LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,

CALCUTTA

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Japanese May Benefit By Tobacco Duty

Death Blow To Rising Swadeshi Sugar Industry

The new taxes in the Government of India budget for 1934-35 have already seriously affected the consumers in the city.

Within one hour after the provisions of the Budget became known in the evening, prices of the commodities affected were increased.

Three annas packets of cigarettes were charged half-an-anna more than the previous price while a box of matches which cost an hour before one pice a box was being sold at three pice.

The Iranis have not raised the price of a cup of tea, though there were rumours that this would be the result of the new excise duty on sugar. They think that they can use less sugar if necessary.

The price of silver has dropped by a little over 5 per cent. The current price is Rs. 60|8 per 100 tolas and the price will remain the same till the day of settlement which is 6th of March when Rs. 5|13|9 will be given as difference.

For ready delivery however, the price is Rs. 5|13|9 less than the current rate, viz: Rs. 60|8|- less Rs. 5|13|9.

EFFECT OF NEW TAXES

The immediate effect of the changes in duties as disclosed in the Budget Estimates prepared by the Finance Member of the Assembly for 1934-35 was the subject of an interview that a representative of "The Chronicle" had with the manager of a local cigarette manufacturing company and the Manager of a Sugar distributing concern in Bombay on Wednesday.

Cigarettes To Cost More

Regarding cigarettes, information shows that there is a general increase of Rs. 2 per 1000 in the wholesale market, though it was stated by the Manager of the local firm, that though their prices may not immediately be raised there are chances of prices rising.

Some retail-dealers have increased the price of 1 packed of cigarettes from 3 annas to 3-1/2 or 4 annas though the increase is not general.

The Manager of a Swadeshi concern interviewed by the "Chronicle" Representative, asked about the effect of the change of import duties, on cigarettes, said that the change from a minimum of Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 4-15-0 plus 25 per cent 'ad valorem' (i.e. on invoice price) would have the immediate effect of adding a fillip to the sale of Japanese cigarettes which manipulate nominal invoice prices of Rs. 2 to 3 per 1000.

Japanese To Benefit

He also gave it as his opinion that though the position of the Swadeshi trade will not greatly be affected, still was a competitive factor in that foreign and British firms will try to manipulate invoice prices to allow sufficient advantage over Swadeshi prices.

He said that already some orders have been placed with the Japanese. The net effect of the changes is to increase the profits of foreign manufacturers, said the Manager of the concern and to increase Japan's trade.

Death Blow To Swadeshi Sugar

Regarding sugar the effect is not apparent. It is expected that fresh developments may take place in the Market by the evening.

One prominent Businessman gave out as his opinion that the excise duty on Sugar is a death blow to the rising Swadeshi trade and industry, and that the new duty might almost strangle the growth of the Indian industry.

Raw Hides Go Down

There is also sufficient ground to show that the price of raw hides is generally going down though nothing can be definitely predicted at the present moment, as the market is more or less erratic.

More definite information is not available. There appears, however, to be strong concern voiced by the local sugar dealers who have dealings with up-country manufacturers.

IN DEFENCE OF SUGAR EXCISE

Finance Member On Proposed "Dual Policy"

Speaking on Taxation proposals for 1934-35, the Finance Member said in the Assembly, on Tuesday:—

The task before us however is not solely one of devising measures to find this sum. It is necessary also to review the working of the general emergency plan which was introduced in September 1931. That plan was strictly an emergency plan designed to restore equilibrium over a limited period, namely, up to March 31, 1933. For this limited purpose it proved quite remarkably successful and the surcharges imposed did, over that limited period, produce something like the revenue which was expected. But the general plan was not intended as a permanent one, and in some respects it may be open to criticism if it is permanently retained. An obvious ground for general criticism is that there is no justification for maintaining surcharges on protective duties which have been carefully calculated to give the requisite measure of protection, while it is also possible that in the case of certain items the situation created by high surcharges on what was already a high level of revenue duties may be such as to produce diminishing returns or to have an undesirable protective effect in the case of articles not eligible for protection.

On grounds of principle the first obvious step would, as I have already indicated, be to remove the surcharges on the protective duties. As to these the position is as follows:—

(a) Textiles.—The position as regards the whole range of textiles is being dealt with in the bill introduced by my honourable colleague, the Commerce Member. It is a complicated position, and the changes which have been made during the past two years have made it extremely difficult to compare results or estimates of revenue under the various heads which are affected.

SUGAR DISTURBS POSITION.

I come now to a specially difficult case—the case of sugar. I have already had occasion to comment on the tremendous loss of revenue which has occurred under the head of sugar import duties. The import duty which in 1930-31 produced over 10 crores is reduced in our next budget estimates to little more than 2 crores, and as, according to the estimates of production of new factories by the Sugar Technologist, the total production of Indian factories in 1935 is likely to be equal to the present level of India's consumption of white sugar, we must be prepared for losses of revenue still further under this head. The House is well aware that at present there is a surcharge of Re. 1-13-0 per cwt. on the protective duty of Rs. 7-4-0. The surcharge, although its effect combined with the import duty on machinery which gave us a substantial revenue from sugar machinery, may have helped our budget during the period set for the emergency programme, that is to say, up to March 31, 1933, has led to a very rapid expansion of sugar factories in India. In my budget speech last year I referred to this matter and gave a clear warning to those engaged in the sugar industry that they could not count on a continuance of the existing abnormal level of protection. What has happened since then, has appeared to us to make it necessary to terminate the present situation. On the one hand it does not appear that in all cases the actual grower of sugarcane is getting the full advantage which he has intended to receive from our policy. On the other hand in many cases large profits are being made by sugar manufacturing companies, and the attraction of these profits is so great and factories are being set up so rapidly, that there is a real danger of over-proruction on a scale which may lead to very serious reactions both on the manufacturing industry and on the cane growers who rely on it. There are thus three main points involved.

First, the danger of continuing a stimulus which is in excess of what Government decided to be necessary as a measure of protection;

Secondly, the need to ensure that the agricultural producer gets his full measure of benefit out of the policy of protection; and

Thirdly, the replacement of the revenue losses which represents the cost to the general public of India of giving protection to a limited number of manufacturers.

DUAL POLICY.

After careful consideration of all these points we have decided to propose a dual policy; on the one hand the imposition of an excise duty on factory produced sugar, and on the other hand the introduction of legislation by the Central Government which will enable the Provincial Governments to apply schemes for enforcing a minimum price for cane to be paid by the factory to the grower. As I have already stated, the present duty of Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. is Re. 1-13-0 above the basic duty of Rs. 7-4-0 recommended by the Tariff Board. In their report, however, the Tariff Board recommended that there should be power for Government to increase the measure of protection by 8 annas per cwt. when Java sugar was being imported at a price less than Rs. 4 per maund to Calcutta. We propose to assume that the conditions justifying this extra margin of protection are likely to continue in existence for the present, and therefore to leave a protective margin of Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt. and to impose an excise duty of Re. 1-5-0 per cwt. We assume that this will yield Rs. 1,47 lakhs, and out of this we propose to set aside an amount equivalent to 1 anna per cwt., representing about 7 lakhs, as a fund to be distributed among Provinces where white sugar is produced for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation fo co-operative societies among the cane growers so as to help them in securing fair prices, or for other purposes directed to the same end.

It is only after very carefully weighing all the issues that we have decided to propose an excise duty.

Lastly, from the point of view of the general taxpaying public of India, who are neither sugar manufacturers nor cane growers, we feel that it is fair that some steps should be taken to preserve revenue from this source. This case of sugar is an illustration of the great cost of protection to the country, and it is essential that the public should realise that if the development of local industries is to be obtained at this cost, then the public services of the country cannot be maintained unless other methods of indirect taxation to replace such loss of customs revenue are adopted.

Before leaving this subject I may inform the House that the proposal for a Sugar Excise duty is not included in the Finance Bill, but in a separate bill, which I shall introruce as soon as possible.

REDUCTION OF SILVER DUTY

(b) Silver.—The next item which appears to us to call for special consideration is silver. The present basic duty both excise and import is 6 annas per ounce which, with the surcharge of 25 per cent., gives a total of 7-1|2 annas per ounce. At present the imports of silver have for all practical purposes ceased so that against our budget estimate for the current year of 25 lakhs we only expect to receive 1 lakh, and there is no reason if the present duty continues, to anticipate more next year. The decline in the import of silver is of course primarily due to the lack of purchasing power in the country which has turned India into an exporter of gold instead of an importer to the extent of many crores per annum of gold and silver. Therefore in present conditions the existence of this high duty can hardly be regarded as having any appreciable effect on the normal trade though it is probably encouraging some smuggling, and it is certainly attracting movements of silver through any gaps which exist in our land customs regime. Moreover we must also take into account our general policy in this matter. The part which the Indian delegates played in bringing about this silver agreement at the World Economic Conference, which has already been ratified by the Indian Legislature, must be regarded as indicating our desire to co-operate with other countries and especially with the United States of America in measures designed to improve its price. Although we must reserve our liberty to impose a duty on silver for revenue purposes, we must on the other hand recognise that a duty which is so high as to operate as a serious impediment to trade may also be unprofitable from the revenue point of view. Therefore, both as a measure of co-operation with the United States of America and other countries interested in silver, and also for the purpose of improving the prospects of our own revenue, we think the time has come to make a reduction in the silver duties.

Postage and telegraph rates.—There is one other case in which we think the time has come to make a tentative experiment in reducing charges in the hope of improving the economic position I refer to Postage and Telegraph charges. I have already mentioned how the financial position of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is, as a result of strenuous efforts, moving towards equilibrium, with the result that the deficiency, after meeting full charges for interest on capital next year is to be reduced to under 14-1|2 lakhs. But this improvement is the result of economy in administration and we cannot view with equanimity the general decline in the volume of business. In the case of telegraph charges in particular it seems clear that with the growing competition provided by telephone and air mail facilities the telegraph business may be permanently damaged unless something is done to cheapen the facilities offered. Similar something is done to cheapen the facilities offered. Similar considerations though not so clearly, apply to Postage rates. Government have therefore decided to test out the possibility of improving the financial prospects of the Department without impairing the revenue position by a reorganisation of the rates so as to make them more attractive to the users of the Department's services and to exploit the turn in the economic tide.

THE GREAT DAY!

H.O.H.

Fete & Exhibition

Big Lucky Bag

The draw for prizes will take place at the Bandstand at 5 p. m. sharp on Sunday, March 4th.

In response to many inquiries no duplicates will be issued for tickets which have been lost.

All letters received intimating loss of tickets will be handed over to the Registered Accountants supervising the draw.

Look out for winning numbers on the 5th in all papers.

Prizes may be claimed at the Big Lucky Bag H. O. H. Fete from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Monday March 5th and Tuesday, March 6th.

THE LUCKY DAY!

BUY and FIT it with LAKSHMI—POPULAR THE BEST and ONLY SWADESHI (INDIAN MADE)

BICYCLE L.R.W. TUBES

Regd. Trade Mark.

JOINT LEAK PROOF—VULCANISED

Awarded GOLD MEDAL By

AJMER SWADESHI EXHIBITION

LAKSHMI-POPULAR BICYCLE TUBES MATCH THE BEST FOREIGN MAKES ON THE MARKET AND YET ARE MUCH CHEAPER IN PRICE.

THE FIRST INDIAN PRODUCT

DURABLE & DEPENDABLE STRONG & ELASTIC

AGENCIES FOR DISTRICTS STILL OPEN

Manufacturers:— LAKSHMI RUBBER WORKS

Queen's Road, KARACHI.

TREATMENT OF JUVENILE PRISONERS

Director Of Information Denies Allegations

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

At the end of January, reports apparently from the same source, appeared in two newspapers regarding the alleged harsh treatment of juvenile prisoners, particularly political prisoners, in the Borstal School at Dharwar. It was stated that the boys were given excessively hard work of a penal rather than an educative character and were sometimes treated with undue severity.

The allegations are not correct. No excessive hard work is ever given to the boys. A few civil disobedience boys were employed in the carpenters' shop and the polishing section, but the majority were employed in the vegetable and flower gardens.

It is a sufficint commentary on the allegation regarding undue severity to point out that Government on the recommendation of the Governor of the School decided in January to release unconditionally all the political offenders remaining in the School, in consideration of their uniformly good conduct during the previous six months and 34 boys were accordingly set free on February 6.

Central Bank Deposits Amount To 22 Crores

Sir P. Sethna Urges Change In Rupee Ratio At Shareholders' Meeting

The 23rd Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, on Tuesday, to receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1933, Sir Phiroze Sethna was in the chair.

The Director's Report showed the net profit for the year ending 31st December, 1933, including the sum of Rs. 3,56,027-6-3 brought forward for last year's account, to be Rs. 18,24,616-8-0, out of which an ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 5,04,396 was paid in last june at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The amount transferred to the Sinking Fund and provided for Income and Super-taxes covered Rs. 2,50,000, and out of the balance the Directors proposed to pay a Dividend of Rs. 5,04,396 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the half-year ending 31st December 1933. A sum of Rs. 5,65,824-8-0 has been carried forward to next year's account.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech the Chairman said that "The success of a national bank depends to a large extent on the ability and energy of its staff, but the essential conditions for success lie in public confidence in the institution and in the existence of po- tremely difficult to make satisfactory banking profits owing to litical stability in the country and in the economic well-being of the people. In the present circumstances, unfortunately, when the country's political conditions are greatly disturbed and the economic well-being of the people is at a low ebb, it is exinadequate trade demand."

He pointed out that the deposits in the Bank now amounted to over Rs. 22 crores, which the very low rates of interest and was the highest figure touched in the history of the Bank.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVE BANK.

Commenting on the Reserve Bank, Sir Phiroze Sethna held that "with the establishment of the Reserve Bank the Indian Banks stand to receive a setback to their earning power owing to compulsory deposits required from them under the Act.' He also stressed the necessity of effecting the necessary change in the rupee ratio before the establishment of the Reserve Bank.

The various resolutions were then put and duly passed by the shareholders.

Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, who retire by rotation were re-elected as also the auditors Messrs. Ferguson & Co. and Billimoria & Co.

KING GEORGE SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The Prize distribution ceremony of the King George English School was held on Sunday last under the Presidentship of Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya. There was a very large gathering.

Mr. D. R. Patvardhan, while proposing the President to the chair, said that the Society was very fortunate in having the services of Mr. V. P. Vaidya. Mr. Vaidya was associated with several educational bodies and was also a trustee of many charities. He was a scholar and took great interest in educational problems. Mr. S. K. Bole seconded the proposal.

While reading the Report of the Society Mr. B. N. Vaidya, the Secretary of the Society referred to the Society's Institutions, the King George English School and the High School for Girls, which had reached such huge dimension that nearly Rs. 85,000 were spent annually on their up-keep. He said that the King George English School had been feeling the need of more accommodation and that a new building was being put up to cope with the increased demand for class rooms. The number of boys on the rolls was more than 1,100 and the staff consisted of 40 teachers. The school had won rich encomiums from Inspecting officers of the Educational Department.

The school was now in the twenty-second year of its existence and after a few years it would celebrate its Silver Jubilee. Mr. Vaidya finally thanked Seth Mathuradas Vissanji the President of the Society who had been freely helping the Society.

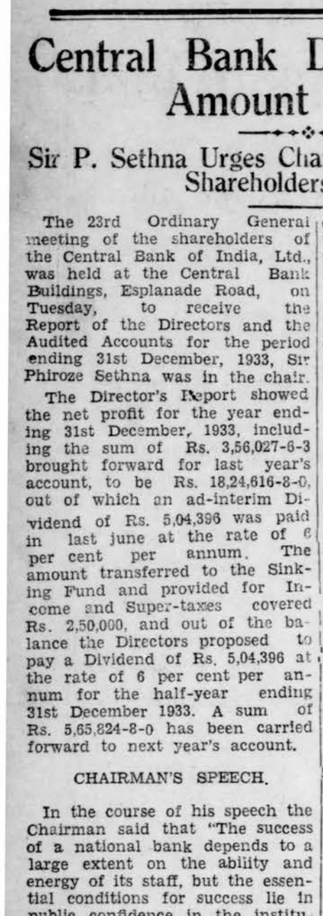
After having distributed the prizes the President congratulated the school upon its rapid and sound progress that it had made within a very short time.

LINCOLNSHIRE BETTING

LONDON, February 27.

The following is the latest London betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap:

100 to 9 on Quartz (offered), 100 to 8 taken and wanted.


Ride a
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
The Raleigh is built to the plans of designers and engineers who are not only experts in their profession, but experienced and successful cyclists. Every part is designed for the rider's benefit — to give sweetness and ease of running and long life over every kind of road.
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS
Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay and Poona.

SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AND BE HAPPY
Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
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The Central Bank of India Ltd.
Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

The following are the selections for the First Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held on Thursday:—

1st RACE.
BREACH 1
MAL ALLAH 2
HAMDI 3

2nd RACE.
GENEVA 1
FORECAT 2
POMAGNE 3

3rd RACE.
THE VICEROY 1
AL NATIQ 2
SAINT FORTUNAT 3

4th RACE.
CAVERN 1
ACHIEVE 2
DARK SUN 3

5th RACE.
RAPHAEL 1
FORMER 2
DRAUGHTSMAN 3

6th RACE.
JAYAKUMAR II 1
THORNHAM 2
REDRESS 3

7th RACE.
STAFF OFFICER 1
FOUR KINGS 2
TERNLET 3

8th RACE.
DALYMOUNT PARK 1
TOHUNGA 2
HONEYDEW 3

9th RACE.
FAKRI PASHA 1
SAMRA LAYALI 2
ABDUL MALIK 3

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

Bill To Convert It Into R. I. Navy Introduced In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Half a dozen demands for Supplementary Grants ary Grants in respect of railways were moved in the Assembly by Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways. After a brief discussion all the demands were adopted.

Mr. G. R.F. Tottenham moved that the Bill to provide for the application of Naval discipline Act to Indian Navy be referred to Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Wilayatulah and Ramaswami Mudaliar, Lahiri Choudhry, Jadhav, Gayaprasad, N. S. Dudhria, M. C. Rajah, S. G. Jog, Sir Leslie Hudson, Captain Sher Mahomed Khan, Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy Sir Henry Gidney and the mover (Mr. Tottenham).

The Army Secretary spoke for 45 minutes. He said that only a chance in the name was sought for, but India had everything to gain by it, for it would place the Royal Indian Navy on an equality with the Naval forces of the Dominions. He announced that with the approval of His Majesty's Government the Government's intention was to consult Indian Legislature as far as possible, whenever the Indian Navy (now marine), was lent to the Admiralty for operations other than for the defences of India. He warned the Assembly not to repeat the mistake of five years ago when an exactly similar measure was rejected by the margin of a single vote in the House.

Continuing Mr. Tottenham pointed out that none could say of the Government of India that they maintained a navy in excess of Indian requirements as the Assembly often did in respect of the Army. But there was an objection from Indian opinion that marine was used for purposes other than Indian defence. So long as the Army was to be a reserved subject in the Government of India, the Viceroy now and the Governor-General of the future would be the authority to decide when and where it was to be used. But the Secretary of State had permitted him to announce that it was his intention to consult the Indian Legislature so far as possible, whenever the question arose of lending the Indian navy to the Admiralty for operations other than the defence of India. This assurance would be carried out both in the letter and in the spirit. The lower ranks of the Royal Indian Marine were already Indians to a man. This was not so in the case of the officer class. Indians had not shown the same aptitude as Englishmen for seafaring life. The delay in converting the marine into a navy had already retarded Indianisation. The defeat of the Bill in 1928 did no good whatsoever. The passage of the present Bill would stimulate Indianisation. Government were actuated solely by the desire to help India in the matter of starting and organising her own navy. (Applause).

"PART OF IMPERIAL PLAN"

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said that if there was no particular hurry for the Bill as was admitted by the Army Secretary himself, then why could they not wait for two years more till constitutional changes had taken place. He suspected that the Government wanted to take advantage of the weakness of the Opposition, and pointed out that when the former Bill was rejected by the Assembly there were great leaders of the Opposition like the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and others.

Proceeding, he quoted from the Parliamentary debate on the subject and referred to the gross misrepresentation by Earl Winterton (then under Secretary of State for India) who, replying to Mr. Lansbury, had said that except from a few Indians there was no great demand for Indianisation at the present moment. He wondered if the present measure was a part of the Imperial plan effectively to combat the coming world conflagration.

MERELY CHANGE IN NAME?

Sir Abdur Rahim put a series of questions to the Army Secretary. If merely a change in name was the purpose of the Bill how would it be everything in India? Why could not this change be effected by executive order? Where was the urgency for the measure and could it not wait till they knew what form the new constitution would take?

Mr. B. Das moved circulation of the Bill to elicit opinion by 31st July

Mr. F. E. James regarded the bill as merely the final stage in a series of stages designed to create an Indian Navy in the sense that the Australian or the Canadian Navy was created. But he wanted to know if the Indian Navy would be permitted to fly the White Ensign.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir supported the circulation motion. He even said that under the new constitution whether the bill was passed or not the position of the Army with which the Navy was tied would be the same, for control would rest with the Governor-General at his discretion.

Major Ahmed Nawaz Khan supported the Select Committee motion.

Mr. S. G. Jog urged Government not to rush the measure.

MR. TOTTENHAM'S REPLY.

Mr. Tottenham, replying on the debate, said he did not oppose the circulation, though he feared that nothing tangible would result thereby, he assured the House that the one-third limit need not be inflexible if the right type of candidates were available. The Select Committee might also consider the question of using the Dufferin ship as a field of recruitment for the Navy. He did not know how Sir Samuel Hoare's assurance referred to by Sir Cowasji could be right when the Army and the Navy would be reserved subjects.

The motion of Mr. Das to circulate the Bill for opinion by 31st July was carried.

The House adjourned till 5 p.m. to hear the budget speech.—A.P.

AN ALL SEASON "BEVERAGE"
CONTAINS milk scientifically dried, malt extract, cocoa, vitamins, A, B, C, D, glycero-phosphates of calcium, potassium and sodium.
Milkotine is recommended by medical men in cases of impaired digestion, nervous collapse, convalescence, etc.
It builds bones and muscles of children, and can be freely used by nursing mothers and invalids.
ALEMBIC
Milkotine
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Milkotine
SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS.
The ALEMBIC CHEMICAL Works Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY. BARODA.

ADVANCE HINDI

South Indian Scholars' Pilgrimage To N. India

Sjt. Devadas Gandhi has sent the following circular letter to friends in Northern India in connection with the tour party of Hindi lovers organised by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras.

It is now well known that the study of the Hindi language has become a regular practice in thousands of homes in South India. The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha is the central organisation which has been conducting a systematic and methodical campaign for the spread of Hindi in South India for the last twelve years. It employs an army of Hindi teachers. The area covered by the organisation comprises Andhra, Tamil, Kerala and Karnatak (including Mysore). The success attained by this institution has been amazing.

In order to bring to the people of the North a full realisation of the extent of the good work done in connection with Hindi Prachar in the South, it has been decided to send a party from the South on a cultural tour to the north consisting of men and women well conversant with the language. The party will number about one dozen of whom two or three will be ladies. The various places they propose to visit are Poona, Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawanagar, Ajmere, Jaipur, Gaya, Santiniketan, Calcutta, Jubbalpur, Nagpur and Wardha. They will make a stay of not less than two days in each place. In Delhi and Benares the party will stay about 20 days. May I suggest that a small informal reception committee be formed in order to give them a fitting welcome and to look after their comforts?

It is hoped that it would be possible to arrange a public meeting to accord a welcome to the party. Members of the party will address these gatherings in Hindi much to the delight and wonder of their audiences. The party would also welcome opportunities of meeting little groups of men and women in educational institutions. Some members of the party would be glad to read papers in Hindi of course, on topical or literary subjects. I suggest the arranging of debates in this connection.

BRITAIN'S THRIFT

Growth of the Trustee Savings Banks during the twelve months ending November 20, 1933, is shown by figures published by the Trustee Savings Banks Association.

Aggregate of cash and par value of stock held for Depositors increased from £195,378,948 to £207,829,419.

The number of offices of Britain's 100 Trustees Savings Banks increased to 538.

MOONLIGHT CRUISE IN THE HARBOUR.

Luxury Launch "LAKSHMI" will leave Gateway of India, (Apollo Bunder) at 9 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1934, for a MOONLIGHT CRUISE in the harbour and return at Midnight.

Fare per person Rs. 2-0-0. Children at Half Rates.

MUSIC: LIGHT REFRESHMENTS at TARIFF RATES.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

NOTE:—There will be a Pleasure Trip to the 'ISLE OF NHAVA' leaving Apollo Bunder at 3-30 P.M. on Saturday the 3rd March, 1934 and returning at 7-30 P.M. Fare per person Re. 1-8-0.

Sunday Harbour Cruise as usual from Apollo Bunder at 6-30 P.M.

"I like CASTOPHENE!"
When children are out-of-sorts, there's nothing like a tablet of Castophene to restore sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks. For Castophene cleanses *all* impurities from the system—very gently and very safely, without forming a habit. And the kiddies love it—it tastes as good as chocolate! Every mother should keep a bottle handy.
CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES
FROM ALL CHEMISTS
CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., P. O. BOX 88, KARACHI, & P. O. BOX 2187, BOMBAY 2.
Bombay Dist. Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Shud 15 1990
Muslim—Jilkad 14 1352
Parsi—Shehrevar 26 1303
Sunrise—6h 58m
Sunset—6h 44m
Hightide—0.05
Lowtide—6-15 18-02

Holi: Public holiday. Banks closed. Bombay races: First Day of Spring Meeting.

MONDAY, Mar h 5

Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The fourth lecture of the Sangit Raga Prasarwala will be delivered by Master Babu Akolkar a senior student of the Ram Sangit Vidyalaya on the two Ragas viz. "Bhimpalas" and "Bagesri" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gayan Hall of the Vidyalaya (opposite Ambewadi, Girgaon)

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood the annual Athletic Sports for members of the Bene-Israel community will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Grant Medical College Gymkhana ground, at Kennedy Sea Face, commencing from 1-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

The REGAL

The Theatre De Luxe

(AIR-CONDITIONED)

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
"DANCING LADY"
Co-starring
JOAN CRAWFORD
CLARK GABLE
With London's Dance Idol
FRED ASTAIRE
Glamorous Eye-filling entertainment with gorgeous girls and sizzling songs backed by
A GREAT LOVE STORY
Phone: 22323. Free List Suspended

NEXT SATURDAY
AN EXCITING PICTURE
With An English Background
"GENTLEMEN" CROOKS
AND AN ENGLISH CAST
HERBERT MARSHALL
ELIZABETH ALLAN
LIONEL ATWILL
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE SOLITAIRE MAN"
A ROMANTIC ROGUE ADORED BY WOMEN FOR HIS "TAKING" WAYS!
Book Your Seats Now Plans Open

TO-DAY: MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

The CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Universal's
TENSE & GRIPPING EXTRAORDINARY PICTURE ROARING OUT OF THE ARCTIC!
"S. O. S. ICEBERG"
Starring
ROD LA ROCQUE
LENI RIEFENSTAHL
(Of "White Heli Of Pitz Palu")
Book Now & Avoid The Rush

NEXT SATURDAY
ENTERTAINMENT NOVEL AND AS LIVELY AS AN EXPLODING BUNCH OF FIRE-CRACKERS.
THE LITTLE GIANT
Starring
EDW. G. ROBINSON
IN HIS FIRST COMEDY HIT
A First National & Vitaphone Hit
Plans Open at the Theatre

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

ROXY—"Three Men in a Boat". Daily at 6-30 nad 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dancing Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"S. O S. Iceberg". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Sherlock Holmes". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Duck Soup". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Samarang". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Sakhi Lootera" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-50 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Adorable". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Veena Velli". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells". Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Vasaradata". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Irene West" presents the Mackey Twins in a Vaudeville Revue. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. 2nd Instalment of "Danger Island" (Serial)
EMPIRE—"White Face" 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m Time signal
Commercial Bulletin
Indian Programme
Light music
R. Asteker.
Instrumental music
G P Soman—Dilruba Solo
11-30 a.m. European Programme
A Special Concert
5-30 p.m. Time signal
European Programme
Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema
6-30 p.m. "Moments Musical"
By Richard Meredith
6-45 p.m. A Beethoven Programme
(Ludvig Van Beethoven 1770-1827)
The B B C Symphony Orchestra
The London Symphony Orchestra
Arthur Schnabel Solo Pianoforte (H M V Records)
1. Overture "Egmont"
2. Pianoforte Concerto No. 5 in E Flat Major ("Emperor")
3. Symphony No. 8 in F Major
8-0 p.m. Time Signal
Available market rates
European Programme
8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin
Indian Programme
9 p.m. News in Hindi
Light music
Mrs Laxmibai with Majidkhan —Sarangi.
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

WILSON COLLEGE 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

The Wilson College Earthquake Relief Fund has now been closed. A total sum of Rs. 1,889-4-3 has been contributed by students and staff, and this has been paid into the Mayor's Fund.

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK SABHA.

The annual general meeting of the above Sabha was held on 24th of February, when the following office-bearers were elected: President: Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai. Hon. Secretary: Mrs Shantabai Kashalker.

Correspondence in future should be directed to the office at the above Sabha at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The Kanara Catholic Association will stage at the Royal Opera House "Unto us a Son is given" a passion play on Saturday the 17th March at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). 50 per cent of profits will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA

The monthly Thirunakshathiram of "Sri Andal" will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) between 8 and 10 p.m. at Room No. 11, Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway near King's Circle.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

The Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Madras is sending a party of Hindi Pracharaks on a Linguistic Tour to the North India. To accord a public reception to the party a public meeting will be held at the Napoo Hall, Matunga, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal will preside.

VISISHTADHVITHA SIDHANTHA SABHA

Under the auspices of the Sabha there will be a lecture to-day (Thursday) on "Visishtadhvitham" by Sriman V. Krishnamachariar of Ishyur, at 4 p.m. at the Sabha premises.

TO-DAY'S BENEFIT SHOW AT CARLTON.

The Proprietors of the Carlton Cinema have agreed to give a benefit show to-day (Thursday) at 10 a.m. at the Carlton Theatre, on the Lamington Road in aid of the Behar Relief Fund, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai. Mr. K. F. Nariman and other prominent citizens will be present.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai, and Japan per s.s. "Keifuku Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Thursday the 1st March.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Tairea" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 7th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PHOENIX MILL WORKERS' STRIKE

Protest Against Dear Food Allowance Cut

The workers in the Phoenix Mill at Fergusson Road downed tools on Tuesday morning as a protest against the notice announcing a further cut of 25 per cent in the food allowance put up by the management. A cut of 25 per cent in the food allowance was effected a few months back. The present one is an attempt to effect a further cut of 25 per cent. The workers also complain that the rates of the weavers have also been changed and an indirect cut has been effected.

Speeches were delivered urging upon the workers to remain firm and to convert it into a general strike of all the Bombay Textile Workers.

SRI CHAITANYA JAYANTI

The members of Sri Gaudiya Math, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, will celebrate Sri Chaitanya-Jayanti to-day (Thursday). The religicusly inclined public are cordially invited to attend the function. The programme will be as follows: Usha-Kirtanam, observing complete fast for the whole day, Parayanam of Sri Chaitanya Charitamritam (day & night), Namasankirtanam (morning & evening), Arati-Kirtanam and distribution of Mahaprasadam (8 to 10 p.m.)

Sri Krishna Chaitanya who was born in Nawadwip (Nadia) in Bengal 447 years ago, was the greatest preacher of the Religion of Love in India has produced and his followers can be counted by millions to-day, all over Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Gujerat, C.P. and parts of U. P., Madras and Punjab. He taught that the only qualification for salvation is heartfelt devotion to God and willingness to serve humanity and that neither birth nor scholarship is of any avail without love of God.

HARI SABHA

Doljatra (Holi) festival will be celebrated by the members and sympathisers of the Harisabha at the Bengal Club to-day (March 1).

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday the 28th February 1934, tenders to the amount of £49,100,000 at 1⁹ 1/16d were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 7th March 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GAUDIYA MATH

His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gayasti Nemi Maharaj, of Sree Gaudiya Math, Bombay had gone on a preaching tour in different parts of Sind explaining in English and Hindi the teachings of Srimad Bhagavatam as described by Sri Krishna Chaitanya. Lantern lectures were also organised. The Swami has now returned to Bombay where he will deliver a series of discourses.

ENTERTAINMENT TO PERSIAN MEN-OF-WAR

The proprietor of the Super Cinema, Grant Road Corner, (Play House) will entertain the Persian Men-of-War, viz., "Palang" and "Babar," to-day (March 1) at their final show at 11 p.m. (S.T.) of "Char Darvesh" or the "Merchant of Arabia" an Urdu talkie of the Radha Film Company, Calcutta. H. E. the Persian Consul and other prominent Irani will attend. Mr. Himansurai and Devika Rani will also be present.

MEETING OF WORKERS

A meeting of the unemployed workers will be held to-day (Thursday) at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding, to demand "Work or subsistance allowance to the unemployed". Messrs. Karnik, Dr. Shetty, Nimker, Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Lalji Pendse, Kedgiker, Jhabwala and Miss Maniben Kara will address the meeting.

M R FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 24th February 1934 was 337; of these 230 were males and 107 females.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. K. S. R. Iyer of the Jupiter General Insurance Company will speak on "The place of Swadeshi in Insurance" Mr. Keshavprasad Desai Manager, Industrial and Prudential Insurance Company will preside.

MUSLIM COMMITTEE OF BOMBAY

The annual general meeting of the Muslim Committee of Bombay was held in the office of the Committee in Kolsa Moholla on Tuesday last, when the Hon. Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha presided.

The Audited Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December 1933 were approved and adopted. The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year then took place.

The following are the names of the office-bearers of the Committee:—

President: Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.,

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Laljee, Mr. Aboobakar Abdulrehman Begmahomed.

Secretaries: Mr. Mahomed Yoonus Haindade, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhai, Mr. P. G. Munshi, Mr. Ismail Haji Kasam Rokadia,

Treasurers: Mr Mahomed Suleman Mitha, Mr. Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhiwandiwalla, Mr. Gulamhussain Matcheswala.

H. O. H. Seal

Mrs. Blackwell, Chairman, Appeal Fund Committee has issued the following appeal:—

"As Chairman of the H. O. H. Appeal Fund Committee, I should like to bring to the notice of the public through your columns of the issue of a seal or stamp at one anna each which has been issued by the above Committee.

As there have been other seals issued through other channels, I should like to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the Appeal Fund Committee seal has been approved and sanctioned by H. E. the Governor, who has himself bought these seals for use on all H. O. H. correspondence. His Excellency in a letter to the Appeal Fund Committee exhorts the public to support these seals and use them whenever and wherever possible.

May I draw the attention of the public to the accompanying picture of our seal.

It is blue in colour and is sold in booklets of 16 seals at Re. 1. These may now be obtained from all post offices in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad and also from leading business houses and from the Central Bank.

It is to be hoped that the public will give their full support to the seals of one anna each, the entire proceeds from the sale of which will go without any deductions for expenses to the hospitals direct."

H. O. H. FETE MUSIC CONCERTS

To-day being Holi holiday there will be two concerts of music at the Switzerland Section of H. O. H. Fete.

Miss Shantabai Anholeker's music from 7 to 8-30 p.m.

Miss Soondrabai's music from 10 to 12 p.m.

NEWS FOR BOMBAY MOTORISTS

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb 28

Motorists in Bombay will be glad to learn that a short cut is provided by the diversion of the Bombay Agra Road, outside the town of Thana, which will be thrown open to the public from to-morrow (Thursday)

The new road, which is 30 ft. wide, reduces the distance by about three furlongs, the total length of the road being one mile. It diverts from the mileage No. 22/2 of the old Bombay Agra Road and meets again at mileage No. 23/5.

The construction of this new diversion road was started in December 1932 and has taken 15 months to complete the work. The total expenses incurred have been estimated at Rs. 40,000, the amount having been met from the petrol fund tax.

AROUND THE COURTS

Charges were framed to-day on Mr. Owen Robert Thomas (23) an European Stevedore who was arrested on February 12 by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum.

* * * *

Three Dock-labourers, Racher, Mania and Md. Hussain believed to be suspects in numerous theft cases on Chowpati and Kennedy Bridge, were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta to-day. They were remanded to police custody pending further enquiries by the police.

"Hindi" Tourists In Bombay

To further the "National Language Movement" and its objects and also to acquaint the people in other parts of India with the extent of the work done by the Dakhshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Madras, the organisers of this movement, have sent a party of workers on an extensive tour in other parts of India.

The party arrives in Bombay on March 1.

A public meeting to welcome the party on behalf of Hindi-lovers of Bombay will be held in Hirabagh Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank, under the presidentship of Sjt. K. M. Munshi and prominent leaders will speak on the occasion.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-2-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.025 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.6 degrees (0.5 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.1 degrees (1.1 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 105 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) .7

Weather remarks: Misty weather.

Rugby.—The Jonker Diamond, which was recently found in Transvaal and is valued at £75,000, arrived in London on Monday as an ordinary registered parcel.—B. O. W.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN BOMBAY

National Athletic League Prize Distribution

Prof. V. G. Rao presided on the occasion of distribution of prizes to the students of the National Athletic League on Sunday last. Mr. Ramnik Mehta, in proposing Prof. Rao to the chair, observed that a nation's wealth was never measured by its mighty monuments and high towers, by its parks and palatial edifices. The real strength of the nation, its vital assets were its good citizens capable of fulfilling civil duties. It was very essential that they must have good physical culture.

He congratulated Mr. S. B. Nayampally for making strenous efforts to popularise physical culture among the student world of Bombay. He added that Mr. Nayampally was running the institution since some years, undaunted by adverse circumstances or without any visible aid from others. He has at times sacrificed his personal comforts to keep this institution running and deserved thanks for his splendid services and his keen sense of civil duty. Prof. Rao's interest in physical culture was well-known and thanks were due to him for presiding on the occasion.

Prof. Rao in distributing the prizes congratulated Mr. Nayampally on his zeal in spreading physical culture among the youths of Bombay.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the function.

NO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST KHILFAT

Prosecution Arguments In Defamation Case

No allegations against the Khilafat had been made by Devsingh Bhojraj, who was alleged to have been stabbed by Muslim volunteers when he was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital in a Khilafat lorry, was the submission made by Mr. Syed Hassan on Wednesday when the further hearing of the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali charged Mr. S. Sadadand, Editor, and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" with defamation, was resumed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Mr. Syed Hassan, with Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, defended the accused.

Counsel for the prosecution characterised the evidence led by the defence as fabricated and concocted and gave the instance of the Police Constable who had recorded the number of lorry that was alleged to have conveyed Devsingh Bhojraj to the J. J. Hospital. There was no truth in the statement that the car bearing the number noted by the constable had conveyed Devsingh Bhojraj, as the car had been brought to Court and had been inspected by the defence. The witness failed to identify that car as the one which had conveyed Devsingh Bhojraj.

The defence counsel also criticised the evidence tendered by Mr. Sirur and characterised it as a figment of his own imagination. Mr. Syed Hassan asked to the Court to discard the evidence of Mr. Ratansi Jetha as unreliable and unworthy.

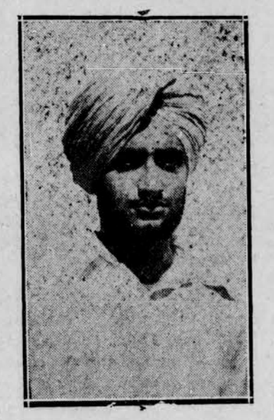
Mr. Syed Hassan had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Yuvaraj Of Patiala To Captain India

Charity Match With M. C. C. On Esplanade Maidan On Mar. 4, 5, & 6

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

It is officially announced that the following gentlemen will constitute the team that will play against the M.C.C. in the Charity match to be played on the Esplanade Maidan on the 4th, 5th and 6th March:—



Yuvaraja of Patiala, who will skipper India against M.C.C. in the Charity Match on Sunday.

Yuvaraj of Patiala (Capt.).
C. K. Naidu.
Hindlekar.
R. Jamshedji.
G. Richards.
C. N. Mehta.
V. M. Merchant.
Amarnath.
Amarsingh.
Dilawar Hussein.
Wazir Ali.
Reserves: +Vajifdar and C. S. Naidu.

Play will commence each day at 11 a.m.

RATES OF ADMISSION

The rates of admission will be:—

Esplanade Road, Grand Stand Season Ticket Rs. 5 plus 8 annas reservation fee.

Esplanade Road, Grand Stand, Daily Ticket Rs. 2-8 plus 8 annas reservation fee.

Other Stands, Season Ticket, Rs. 3 plus 8 annas reservation fee.

Ring Side Chairs, etc. Daily Tickets, annas 12 (non-reservable).

Tickets will be available from Secretaries of affiliated Clubs or the Hon. Secretary or Treasurer B.P. (P)C.A., C/o the Bombay Gymkhana Ltd.—A. P.

CUT MOTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1)

was meant to be in existence for a year. He pointed out that more than half the total cost of Rs. 63,825 was appropriated by the salaries of executive engineer and the Assistant executive engineer. The annual salary of the first was Rs. 19,000 and of the second Rs. 16,000. He blamed the Government for extravagance and wanted the department to be closed down, if they wished to satisfy the tax-payers. He suggested that the work of disposing of the plant and machinery could be distributed among the existing executive engineers.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home and General Member, said that it was impossible to distribute the work of looking after the plant and effect the sale to executive engineers who had their own work to do. He claimed that the division was being conducted on economic lines and its continuance for another year was essential.

SUPPORT TO CUT MOTION

Mr. V. G. Vaishampayan (Sholapur) who supported the cut said that he could not subscribe to the statement made by the General Member that it was impossible to distribute the work and that the executive engineers were busy with their own work.

Mr. Pestanshah N. Vakil (Ahmedabad) wanted the work of the division to be carried out by low salaried mechanical engineers.

Khan Bahadur H. M. Allabux (Sukkur Dist.) wanted to know when Government proposed to close down the department.

Shaikh Abdul Majid and Syad Miran Mahomed Shah also supported the cut motion.

In replying, the General Member said that Government were pledged to close down the division as early as possible, but they had to consider the heavy cost of the plant which had to be kept in good condition and disposed of. A competent staff was required to look after the plant, classify them, make specifications and designs and attend to various other things in order to effect their sale. He had personally visited the barrage and was satisfied that the division was run on economic lines.

The cut motion was put to vote and declared carried, but a division was pressed for by the General Member. The division resulted in the cut motion being lost 25 voting for and 39 against the motion. The Council adjourned till Friday.

MAYOR'S GARDEN PARTY TO GOVERNOR

About 900 guests were invited to the Garden Party in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, on Wednesday evening. The Garden Party was in honour of H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, a time honoured custom, which the Mayor follows before his retirement from the Mayoral chair. The occasion also is taken advantage of to meet the Governor before he leaves Bombay for six months to go to Mahableshwar and then to Poona where he resides till the close of the hot season or the beginning of the November.

The Malabar Hill Gardens were tastefully decorated befitting the occasion. Among those present were also the members of the Legislative Council, the members of the cabinet of the Government of Bombay, High Court Judges and well-known citizens.

After tea, the Mayor took round the Governor and Lady Brabourne among the guests and introduced to them.

The function came to a close at sunset.

SPECIAL HOLI HOLIDAY PROGRAMME! FUN & FROLIC!

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THE 4 MARX BROS

DUCK SOUP

Directed by Leo McCarey
A. Paramount Picture

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1934

AMAZING NIGGARDLINESS

In moving the Budget for 1934-35 in the Assembly Sir George Schuster could not but make some detailed remarks on the havoc caused by the earthquake in Bihar and on the Government of India's responsibility in the matter of relief. But he made an unwarranted underestimate of the havoc wrought and with equally unwarranted self-satisfaction about Government's proposed relief measures he said that those measures were "not only adequate but generous". Such complacency not only detracts much from Government's generosity, such as it is, but may block the springs of public generosity in India and abroad. The Government of India are, therefore, doing a positive disservice to Bihar by their underestimate of the needed relief measures.

Utterly Inadequate

Passing over the proposed grants or loans for Government buildings,—these do not mean any relief to the people in distress—the real relief measures are only the following: A gift of Rs. 75 lakhs to local bodies for building purposes and to enable them to function in the absence of their normal revenue; a loan of a crore and seventy-five lakhs to be advanced as loans to fairly well-to-do sufferers; and the use by the Bihar Government of its Famine Fund in reserve which is nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. That is all. These niggardly gifts and loans are utterly inadequate to cope with the vast problem of relief. It is true that Sir George Schuster has supplemented the above announcements with vague promises of further help in the future if it is found necessary. But judged from the beginning made in face of widespread and acute distress, these promises will hardly give any hope to the distressed people or the relief workers.

The most striking feature of the Government of India's plan of relief is the omission of any relief to the poor people who need it most and who form a vast majority of the sufferers. Sir George is not unaware of their distress and need. Of these he says with gushing sympathy:

"There is the question of assisting private individuals to rebuild their houses and shops. To many of the poorest sufferers from the earthquake their small dwellings and shops must have been their sole asset; they have no cash which they can use, or credit which they can pledge, for restoring them, and it would be useless in most cases to proffer them assistance by means of loans on however favourable terms."

Lip Sympathy

But all this sympathy and the obvious futility of giving loans to the destitute do not induce Government to substitute gifts in place of loans. Sir George dismisses these people by remarking that "grants to these are eminently an object on which the Viceroy's and other Relief Funds should be expended so far as they are not needed for immediate relief. The field is a very wide one, but I am confident that the public both here and in Great Britain will respond most generously, now that they know the magnitude of the need." When Government themselves do nothing for these people and only piously hope that private funds will suffice not only for immediate relief but also for reconstruction, they are certainly not helping to raise the funds to the required extent. Referring to Sir George Schuster's speech, Babu Rajendra Prasad justly remarks:

"It shows the most inadequate appreciation of its gravity and when that is the case with Government of India I am not surprised that the Secretary of State for India and the English public generally treat this calamity as lightly as they have been doing. I find it difficult to characterise the callousness with which the proposals have been framed and feel that the province would not have been treated in the way it has been if it had a strong public press and a strong non-official public opinion."

The country will endorse every word in these remarks. It should protest strongly against the Government of India's amazing and indefensible niggardliess towards the poor people of a stricken province; and at the same time it should do every thing in its own power to save these people from the ruin that threatens them.

Sugar Excise Duty

The excise duty on sugar, as we pointed out yesterday, will prejudicially affect the growing indigenous sugar industry. Government expect to raise Rs. 147 lakhs from it. This amount could easily be secured by retrenchment in military expenditure, which continues to be as indefensibly extravagant as it is an intolerable burden on the taxpayer. It is true that, while a number of sugar factories are making large profits, the actual grower of sugarcane does not get the full advantage of the protection to which he is entitled. For this the right remedy for Government is to do what President Roosevelt's Government is doing in the United States. They must by statute regulate not only the price of sugar, so far as the consumer is concerned, but also the purchase prices of 'cane from the growers to prevent the exploitation both of the consumer and the 'cane-grower. Where there is a will there is a way. The Finance Members seems to justify the excise duty partly on the ground that he is going to set apart Rs. 7 lakhs out of the total yield of Rs. 147 lakhs from the duty as a fund to be distributed among Provinces where white sugar is produced for the purpose of assisting the organisation of co-operative societies among the 'cane-growers, so as to help them in securing fair prices, or for other purposes directed to the same end. We would support the excise duty if the Finance Member agrees to earmark the entire yield of Rs. 147 lakhs not merely for this purpose but also for helping the establishment of sugar factories by the cane-growers themselves on a co-operative basis on the lines of a solitary co-operative factory existing in Lucknow district. The experiment would be more than worth the burden on the taxpayer, though we feel that until the military expenditure is reduced by at least fifteen crores, not a pie of new taxation would be defensible.

Hard On The Poor

Of the new taxes imposed by the Government of India, the most objectionable is the increased duty on matches. The effect of this levy is that the retail price of match-boxes has already nearly trebled. In conjunction with many other taxes this will inflict an additional hardship on the poor people. But Government for all their professed concern for the interests of the masses, do not realise the poor man's point of view when it is a question of taxing them. In their characteristic manner Government may say that the extra duty means so little per month. But they do not realise that a number of apparently small levies make a pretty heavy drain on the resources of the very poor who form the bulk of the population of India.

WORLD'S INDIFFERENCE TO BIHAR'S WOES

Is It Because India Is A Subject Country?

The earthquake in Bihar is undeniably one of the biggest recorded in history. A close parallel to it is the great earthquake of Japan which took place on September 1, 1923. The Japanese earthquake has to its credit or discredit a larger number of deaths, concentrated as it was in a small area and that the most populous and commercially one of the most flourishing. The Bihar earthquake has not taken such a large toll in loss of life but otherwise the devastation caused by it has been no less than in Japan and over a far more extensive territory. In point of the number of persons affected, the Bihar earthquake easily carries the palm as compared with its Japanese prototype, for the number affected by the latter was nearly 12 millions, whereas that by the former is not less than 15 millions. The only difference between the two earthquakes is that the one confined its destructive operations mainly to a concentrated population and area in the towns, whereas the other spread them over a larger area mainly rural. On the whole, the two must be taken to have caused almost equal devastation and desolation.

Universal Sympathy for Japan.

In the circumstances it was but natural to expect that the sympathy and support forthcoming for the victims in both cases would be more or less equal. But, unfortunately, that is not the case. As soon as the news of the Japanese disaster spread, messages of sympathy literally poured in in Japan from all over the world. We do not take into account the messages of private individuals. Rulers of no less than 40 countries formally expressed their sympathy or friendly regret and among these were such countries as Great Britain, the U.S.A., China, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Austria Hungary, Holland, Sweeden, Norway, Switzerland, Russia, Denmark Greece, Turkey, Roumania, Spain, Portugal, Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Columbia, Czecho Slovakia Ecuador, Finland, Latvia, Jugo-Slavia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Panama, Persia, Poland, Peru, San Salvador, San Marino and Siam. In addition, the Papal Court at Rome sent a cordial message of sympathy. Besides, the Governments of the Phillipines, Ireland, Canada, Australia, Newzealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, the Federated Malaya Straits Settlement, Hongkong, French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies, the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the Ambassadorial Conference, the International Committee of the Red Cross Society, the Association of the Red Cross Society, the Headquarters of the Salvation Army, the Association of the Educators of the World and other similar international bodies and associations also sent words of sympathy and compassion. In France and Italy, a day was specially set apart for national mourning for the great misfortune that had befallen the Japanese people and flags were hoisted half-mast and all singing and dancing were prohibited on the day, while, in Sweden and Poland, people gathered together at churches and prayed for the repose of the souls of those who died in the earthquake and the fire resulting therefrom.

Contributions Galore.

This was not all. Substantial contributions in cash, besides supplies of various articles, were also hurriedly raised and despatched for the relief of the sufferers, in many countries the Governments themselves voting large amounts for the purpose. It will require a large space if we give details of these contributions but briefly some of the noted contributions may be stated as follows:—

U.S.A. and her possessions—15,327,916 yens through Red Cross Society in articles; Americans, 12,528,037 yens; U.S.A. Army (in relief articles) 7,000,000 yens; U.S.A. Navy (in relief articles) 2,000,000 yens.

Great Britain and her Dominions and possessions—4,075,600 yens in cash, besides £10,000 worth of articles purchased out of the Mansion House Fund of the Lord Mayor of London, 2 lakh dollars worth of timber contributed by the Canadian Government and £10,000 worth of re-

(Continued on Page 7).

PLIGHT OF BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY

It Must Be Saved From Ruin By Radical Reforms

(By P. G. KANEKAR).

I have no sympathy for Japan which is dominated by capitalism, imperialism and chauvinism. Also it is my conviction that so far as our clothing requirements are concerned it is quite possible and desirable for us to be independent of any foreign country. But it is difficult to withold one's admiration from Japan's wonderful achievements in the industrial world. There is no reason why what has been possible in Japan should not be possible in India. It is by sheer superiority of organisation that Japan is beating India in her home market. Similarly, the question may legitimately be asked why Bombay should suffer so much from Japanese competition while Ahmedabad can fairly withstand it. Even if it is supposed for argument's sake that Ahmedabad has some natural advantages over Bombay it should be possible for the latter to earn 8 per cent profit at the least while the former is making 16 per cent. It must also be remembered that the advantages possessed by Ahmedabad are counter-balanced to some extent, by the advantages on the side of Bombay. There is no hope for Bombay so long as she continues to deceive herself with the belief that her mill industry can be saved only by protection and that there is nothing wrong with her except the cost of labour.

NEED FOR DRASTIC REORGANISATION

If anything, only a drastic reorganisation can save Bombay's mill industry from total extinction. Already thirty mills have been closed and at the present rate the remaining fifty and odd mills will have to follow the same course in a few years to come, if the industry is not reorganised from the top to the bottom without further delay. The following are some of the reforms which require urgent attention:—

(1) The managing agency system must be abolished. The managing directors must be made responsible to the shareholders who are at present practically voiceless. The amount of remuneration to be paid to the managing directors should depend upon the results of their management.

(2) The shares of capital should be protected from the manipulations of speculators. In addition to an adequate amount for depreciation being set apart each year from the gross profits, the maximum rate of dividend should be fixed, the surplus being utilized for replacing the old machinery by machinery of upto-date pattern.

(3) The present overcapitalisation should be remedied at an early date. The removal of this incubus will enable the mills to go in for up-to-date machinery.

(4) The old rotten machinery must be scrapped and the mills using such machinery must not be allowed to stand in the way of progress of the industry.

(5) Cotton and stores should be purchased on a co-operative basis so that the middlemen's number and their profits are reduced to the minimum.

(6) The Millowners' Association should undertake the work of suggesting technical improvements through competent technical advisers and also that of scientific research in connection with the industry. While this work is being done in Japan and Lancashire, Bombay has done nothing in that direction and has chosen to follow antiquated methods.

(7) The management in Bombay is top-heavy. The salaries of the officers are disproportionately large as compared with the wages that are paid to the workmen. There is no standardisation of the salaries of the higher staff. Many mill agents not seldom give preference in employment to their relatives, castemen and other proteges even when they are not qualified and have received but very indifferent training. No real efficiency can be achieved until this nepotism disappears.

(8) Secr commissions, and other forms of corruption which exist in some mills must be put an end to immediately.

(9) The posts of jobbers, and headjobbers and naikins (forewomen) must be given to trained workmen and women and not to persons who know very little o their legitimate work but gain the favour of the departmental officers by other means. Efficiency of labour must be secured by adequate wages and security of employment.

(10) The present methods of sale must be revised and brought into line with those followed by Japan. To depend upon selling agents who give orders for manufacture is not safe. Nor is the new-fangled system adopted by some mills of having their own retail shops adequate. It ought to be possible for the Bombay mills to do away with the retail business and to get rid of this unnecessary responsibility, if Japan can successfully invade the Bombay market without resorting to this method. There will always be a limit to the number of these shops

I have heard complaints from some cloth shopkeepers in Bombay that while the agents of the Ahmedabad millowners visit their shops frequently for showing samples and securing orders, many of the Bombay mill agents or their managers

(Continued on page 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"INTRIGUING."

Considered in relation to France, recent developments in Central Europe are quite "intriguing". Notwithstanding tense "nervousness" in Europe, alarms and rumours of mysterious excursions, we still believe that nothing very serious will happen on the Austro-German Frontier. Austria has definitely, and now formally, gone over to Italian Fascism. But while doing so she has said goodbye to Germany and Hitlerism with a curtness which is final and unmistakable. How will it react on Franco-German relations? We wonder if it would be too much to hope that it would soften antagonism sufficiently to help Mr. Anthony Eden in his quest for agreement on the British Armament proposals.

NO HOPE FOR OTTO.

As to the restoration of the Hapsburghs there is little likelihood of it. Italy may desire Austro-Hungarian reunion under the Archduke Otto. But she will then have to contend with the bitter and implacable hostility of the Little Entente, strongly supported by France. Italy, we believe, is neither so foolish nor so impatient as to defy her rivals on an issue that is, for the present at least, merely incidental. She will lose little by the maintenance of Austria and Hungary as separate and "independent" countries. For they have already turned Fascist and come under Italian influence.

MARCHERS AND MACDONALD.

The Premier did not receive the deputation on behalf of the Hunger Marchers because "every constitutional approach was provided by the representative nature of the House of Commons". Quite true. But this is the same Prime Minister who has, times out of number, cheerfully received deputations of Capitalists demanding all kinds of assistance and protection not against hunger and destitution but against danger to their luxurious profits. The Socialist Mr. MacDonald has a horror of "subversive political forces", meaning thereby the Communists. Did he ever hesitate to meet Fascist Industrialists? But nothing can constitute a better commentary on Mr. MacDonald's conduct and contradictions than the fact that even Sir Herbert Samuel, who is only a Liberal, voted against him. It shows how completely he has gone over to the bosses.

TOWARDS SOCIALISM.

We welcome the Socialist Group that has just been formed by a number of enthusiastic and earnest Congressmen in the Bombay Presidency who are not participating in individual civil disobedience. The object they have in view was brought out distinctly in the famous Gandhi-Nehru correspondence which rightly interpreted Congress ideology in terms of mass interests. The same correspondence revealed also the urgent necessity of popularising the correct ideology and, more than that, of organising the masses in that spirit and awakening in them, the consciousness of their rights. This group, the example of which, we hope, will be followed by Congressmen in other provinces, who are similarly anxious to carry on constructive activities, is, therefore, an institutional expression of the Gandhi-Nehru agreement.

FULL OF POSSIBILITIES.

We welcome the group, further, because it offers a practical, useful and substantial alternative to the programme of Civil Disobedience the formal continuance of which now is as ineffective as it is futile. The scheme of immediate work that the Group have formulated will, moreover, serve materially to remove the present unfortunate stagnation and bring minds back to the real implications of Freedom and the obligations of Nationalists. Congress Socialists have magnificent possibilities before them. We wish them all success. Their scheme, of course, is ambitious. But it is not so ambitious as to be impossible. It constitutes, on the other hand, a healthy challenge to its supporters' capacity for work. A warning, we hope, will not be out of place here. Let them beware of dissipating talent and energy in theoretical discussions about the Absolute Ideal Let them also show, by work, that they do not ignore the importance of Khaddar, Swadeshi and Anti-Untouchability movements as factors leading to the end of exploitation of one class by another, which is their main objective.

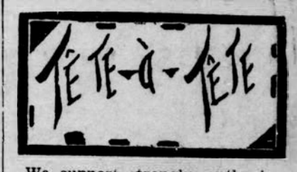
WANTED DISCRIMINATION.

It is distressing to learn from Babu Rajendra Prasad's latest statement that "famine conditions in large tracts are fast approaching" and that already "some poor women are living on the pulp to be found inside the shells of snails". It is amazing that at a time when thousands of persons have to be rescued out of starvation and when the relief already available is utterly inadequate even to feed and clothe the people in distress, funds are being collected all over the country to rebuild and repair temples and mosques damaged by the earthquake. Commonsense and humanity should convince people that the problem of feeding, clothing and housing thousands of destitute people is the most urgent one and is also vast enough for the philanthropic public to concentrate its efforts upon for the time being. When these most pressing wants have been satisfactorily met, it will be proper time to collect public funds for rebuilding temples and mosques. We trust the public will be both generous and discriminating in their charity.

Press Views

Having It Both Ways

One most regrettable feature of the Aga Khan's untterance at Bombay, was the indirect hint given to Bombay Muslims to agitate against their so-called "inadequate': representation in the reformed future legislature. The way His Highness put the whole matter is somewhat as follows: Sind separation means a loss of weightage for Bombay Muslims, and as Sind must be separated exclusively for the benefit of the Muslims there, their co-religionists in Bombay must ask the Government to make good the loss at the expense of other communities in that province. If Sind must gain in status, Bombay Muslims must gain in weightage. In other words, the Muslims in that part of India must have it both ways. This is the long and short of patriotism and national service as the Aga Khan concieves them to be. The salvation of India lies, according to His Highness, in working hand in hand with rank Muslim communalists who want to have their cake and eat it too. It is an impossible proposition.—"Hindustan Times."



We support strongly, enthusiastically and bitterly the emergence of the Congress Socialist group, because our sugar and our matches have become very dear.

* * * *

Because Sir Alfred Knox objects to Lord Brabourne's W. P. "indiscretion" on the ground that "principle and details of the White Paper are 'sub judice," Bori Bundar indignantly asks "Could absurdity go further?"

The answer is that it certainly could—if, for instance, Sir Alf had added "ex parte" to "sub judice."

* * * *

Sir Frederick Sykes is deeply concerned about "the necessity of the Viceroy and the Governors having sufficient information to use their powers effectively." So are also the sources of "sufficient information—official, semi-official and non-official."

But there is really no cause for anxiety. So long as there are Viceroy's and Governors "to use their powers effectively" so long will sufficient information be forthcoming in an unending stream: The W. P. has seen to it.

* * * *

We are delighted to learn from the Delhi representative of Bori Bundar that Their Excellencies' shikar expedition in Bikaner was "most enjoyable and a most pleasant holiday." Our respectful congratulations.

And since "the number of birds shot was considerably smaller than is often the case in that country" the survivors, at least must also have regarded it as "most enjoyable and most pleasant holiday."

* * * *

Although Britain had given preference to the Empire, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, wished other countries to know that if they bought more from Britain, she would buy more from them.

The "preferred" need not worry. All that this means is that the resources of Britain are unlimited.

* * * *

"The public subscription fund" says a London Cable, "for the Codux Sinaiticus purchased by the British Museum from the Soviet Government totals over £35,000." Good.

And the public subscription fund for the Bihar Earthquake Relief totals over.....?

* * * *

Convinced by Sir George Schuster's latest budget, Mr. H. P. Mody claimed that "India's credit and financial structure could challenge comparison with that of any other country."

So far so good. But was it not because of excessive enthusiasm that he forgot to add "just as India's Government challenged comparison with that of any other country?" To say nothing, of course, of India's textile experts.

* * * *

By the way, Mr. Mody is badly needed in America. And India will only be too pleased to send him abroad—in the service, we mean, of an erring country that has started another Prosperity drive programme based on higher wages and shorter hours of work.

* * * *

The Principal of the Fergussan College, Poona, indulged in gallantry in introducing Mr. Jayakar as a politician born in 1920, married to the Swaraj Party in 1924, and widowed in 1929.

The learned Principal forgot the divorce somewhere between 1924 and 1929.

But it is a good thing that the Sarda Act had not been enforced in 1924, otherwise somebody would have gone to jail for bringing about the marriage of a poor infant of 4 years.

* * * *

But admirers of the widowed politician had better beware. No re-marriage is possible yet because the present age also comes under the prohibitions of the Sarda Act which is now, more or less, Law.

* * * *

The rumour re Sir John Simon and his impending transfer to the Home Office is, of course, without foundation, but it has a sort of superstructure all the same. It is reported that Sir John protested to Mac about it saying that it was the result of intrigues against him "within the ranks of the Cabinet."

But why protest? Simon, as a great lawyer, ought to know that offence is followed by punishment. If he got off the straight part, even if only to contemplate tentatively the dubious one of international peace he must suffer for having given rise to "bona fide" suspicions.

* * * *

Strange, Indeed: "Mabel's young man has taken offence at something. Have you said anything to him?" asked mother.

"Not a word," said Dad. "I haven't seen him since I mailed him our electric light bill for last month."

Bombay Houses Look Like Warehouses

Gilbert-Lodge Plans For Building Society To Promote Communal Concord

"The need of a General Building Society in Bombay," was the theme of a lecture, delivered by Mr. E.M. Gilbert-Lodge, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Wednesday, with Capt. Alban D'Souza in the chair.

The President, introducing the speaker to the audience, said that as a Chartered Town-Planner, Mr. Gilbert-Lodge had done great service to the City, and that he was desirous of feeling the pulse of Bombay with regard to the formation of a General Building Society in the City.

CITY OF FLATS AND CHAWLS.

In the course of his speech Mr. Gilbert-Lodge said:—

"In Bombay, a City with a million and a quarter of inhabitants, we have no society from which people can borrow money to buy plots and erect buildings in the City. Bombay is a city of flats and chawls, and not houses, but more or less warehouses. Everyone feels that he is not owning his own house where he can live in peace and happiness. People feel that money given in rent is money that never comes back. More than 50 per cent. of the population of Bombay are living in single rooms.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

The first attempt made with regard to housing problems is by the State-Aided Scheme. Its chief success is in Khar, where there are now about 350 houses built by State-Aided loans."

Commenting on the Co-operative Society Buildings, the speaker said that their drawback lay in the fact that each community was bound to sell or rent their buildings to members of their own community, thereby limiting their market.

WANTED BUILDING SOCIETY.

Setting forth his proposal, Mr. Gilbert-Lodge remarked:—

"My proposal is to start a General Building Society, which opens an avenue for one who wishes to have a house in the particular place he desires. I do not want to have a Society having a Board of Directors, who have put money in it; my idea is to have a Society for the benefit of the middle classes. Each member of the Society must be perfectly free to choose his own plot. By allowing a member to purchase 50 rupees shares from the Society, so that money is accumulated in his name, he can call upon the Secretary of the Society to advance him two-thirds of the costs of the plot and the erection of the building, the remaining one-third being borne by him. The loan should be paid by him in instalments. I would suggest the member to take an Insurance Policy, so that if he dies before the money is made good, the Insurance might cover it.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST RIOTS.

Speaking on the advantages of this scheme the lecturer said that it would promote peace and goodwill between the different communities living in or outside the island of Bombay. "Knowing well the past history with regard to communal riots in Bombay, does it not seem to you that men having their own houses would live side by side peacefully, and will not this meet with your approval?" (Cheers).

IN ENGLAND.

Expatiating on the Building Societies in England, Mr. Gilbert-Lodge pointed out, there were no less than 1,040 General Building Societies there having thousands of members on its roll, but scarcely having one-tenth of one per cent. defaulters with respect to arrears.

He also added that, if sufficient encouragement were forthcoming, he would lay the facts before the Government and try to obtain loans from them.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

Mr. Gilbert-Lodge felt sanguine that the Press would help him in the matter by giving sufficient publicity to it, and appealed to the public at large to encourage such an important enterprise in their own interests. And the farrow Municipal lands that now lay idle would soon be alive and teeming with people of all kinds of castes and creeds.

Bombay Syndicate To Express Regret

Acted Wrongly In Not Obtaining Senate's Approval To Fix Professor's Salary

The Syndicate of the Bombay University has decided to express regret to the Senate for having acted wrongly in not obtaining the approval of the Senate to fix the salary of the Professor of Technology at Rs. 1,500 a month as against the grade of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 contemplated by the Senate.

This is a sequel to the amendment of Mr. K. T. Shah carried by the Senate at its meeting on January 29 last referring back to the Syndicate its demand for a grant of Rs. 21,500 for the department of Chemical Technology.

The Syndicate therefore appointed a strong committee to consider and report on the situation. At the meeting of the Committee it was stated that Dr. Forster who was appointed to the professorship, was prepared to vary his contract "in order to facilitate the smooth working of the department." The Committee recommended the acceptance of Dr. Forster's "voluntary" offer and the expression of the Syndicate's regret to the Senate.

ACTED WRONGLY

Dissenting minutes have been annexed to the committee's report by several members. The Reverend John McKenzie says he is not in favour of the committee's recommendation. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia says it is not clear whether Dr. Forster's offer was voluntary and spontaneous as otherwise he would be averse to a variation of the contract. He also objects to the expression "acted wrongly" and says it was merely "an error of judgment" on the part of the Syndicate. Miss G. J. Bahadurji is "against victimising an innocent third party to settle the differences between the Senate and the Syndicate."

Principal H. Hamill and Principal C. Graham-Smith says that the "varying of contracts as a means of settling disagreements between University authorities is immoral and is bound ultimately to be adverse to the best interests of the University." Dr. N A F Moos agrees with the last mentioned view.

"OFFER NOT VOLUNTARY"

Professor P. A. Wadia, on the other hand, says that "if any one was in the wrong it was the Syndicate." Mr. R. P. Masani clears the doubt expressed by Mr. Justice Wadia by saying that Dr. Forster's offer was not voluntary. It was merely an oversight on the part of the Syndicate in having exceeded its authority in fixing the salary.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET

The Syndicate by a majority accepted the committee's recommendation and at a special meeting of the Senate called on March 16 Principal H. Hamil will move that the Senate, in the circumstances stated in the report and in view of the expression of regret conveyed, sanction a supplementary grant of Rs. 21,500 for the department. The Syndicate's recommendation with reference to Dr. Forster's salary is that his offer be accepted only for the period of three months ending May 31, 1934 during which period he should be paid at Rs. 1,250 a month and that the salary be restored to Rs. 1,500 from June 1, 1934.

MOSCOW OVERJOYED AT RELEASE OF BULGARIANS

Large Crowds Greet Ex-Prisoners On Arrival

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.

Cheers from a large crowd "Long live Dimitroff", "Long live the Bulgarians" greeted the arrival at the aerodrome, of Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff, who were released from durance in Germany.

Official cars conveyed the ex-prisoners to a special hotel reserved for honoured guests.—Reu-

FRENCH BUDGET PASSED

Government Given Full Powers To Cut Expenditure

PARIS, Feb. 27.

The Senate by 277 votes to 19 gave the Government full powers to cut expenditure by decree until June 30. The vote followed the declaration by M. Doumergue that he would resign unless he obtained full powers.

The Premier observed that if the Government included expenditure cuts in the budget, it could not be voted by March 1, which was necessary to restore confidence.

BUDGET PASSED.

LATER.

The Senate by 296 votes to 13 voted the whole budget, but the Chamber must discuss certain amendments.

QUIET ON AUSTRO-GERMAN FRONTIER

Dollfuss Denies Rumours Of Incidents

VIENNA, Feb. 27.

The rumours of incidents on the Austro-German frontier are baseless declared Dr. Dollfus in an interview with Reuter this evening All is quiet throughout Austria.

Precautions were taken to prevent any incident on the German frontier. He emphasised that no movement of troops has been ordered on the Czechoslovakian border, the Government had merely ordered the movement of auxiliary corps formations to Upper Austria to maitain public security.—Reuter.

ANXIETY IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Feb. 28

Herr Habicht's ultimatum expired at noon to-day. There is a great deal of speculation and anxiety as to how the Nazis would carry out the threat to assert themselves. Hitherto there has been no incidents. The police have abandoned the carbines since the operations against the Socialists but important buildings are still guarded.—Reuter.

TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY

Inevitable, But Should Not Be Too Fast

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Sir Stanley Jackson, at the luncheon at the London Missionary Society, London, after paying a tribute to the Bengalis' sportsmanship, declared that Bengal produced such fine type of men that many of whom were in every way fitted to carry on the high responsibilities so nobly borne by British Governors and the Civil Service men.

Government required much experience, and none could complain if the change-over created some difficulty, but it is inconceivable that statesmen of great position, well-versed in Indian affairs, pursuing a wrong path.

Responsibility had to be transferred and Indians had a right to expect it. The only way to build up the happiness, contentment and prosperity of India was, by fair co-operation between the British and Indians. It is necessary not to move too fast; otherwise the result would be unsatisfactory.—Reuter's Special.

WORKING OF CEYLON CONSTITUTION

Interpellations In House Of Commons

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 28

In the House of Commons Sir Alfred Knox asked whether the Governor of Ceylon would be requested to report on the working of the constitution.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that he anticipated that the Governor would, in due course report on all mattrs relevant to the working of the constitution.

Sir Alfred urged the publication of the report.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he was unable to make a statement in this connection.

WORLD TITLE CONTEST

MIAMI, Feb. 28.

The Carnera-Loughran match for the world boxing title is postponed till to-morrow owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

"THOSE TWO OLD GENTLEMEN"

Tory Lord Ridicules Leadership Of Mac.-Donald And Baldwin

A vigorous attack upon the Government, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Baldwin was made by Lord Wolmer, M.P., speaking at a dinner of the Britannic Union which was held in the Constitutional Club, Manchester, in mail week. This attack was supported from the chair by Mr. A. E. G. Chorlton, says the "Manchester Guardian".

Mr. Chorlton said that some people doubted whether the Government really deserved to be called a National Government, because it was too internationally minded. He desired to speak with respect of the man at its head, but he could not help saying that he thought the mind of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was too much bound up by the spirit of inter-nationalism. We had had in recent years a number of conferences from which our representatives had some back with nothing or less than nothing, everything having been given to the foreigner. In a world that had turned to economic nationalism we could not afford to pursue an international policy.

It is lamentable," said Lord Wolmer "to think of those two old gentlemen (Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin) sitting together, one rolling his r's and the other puffing his pipe, and apparently they have not a constructive idea between them. And let me say that of all the myths I have ever known in politics the most ridiculous and absurd is that which has been kept up too long to deceive anyone now—the myth that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is a heaven-born stateman sent to rescue this country from a great crisis. I am not going to refer to his record during the war. That is a long time ago. But look at his recent record. He simply owes his position to the fact that he stood in a white sheet before the country and admitted that he had been wrong all along the line. But the trouble about Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is that he has never been right. We get nothing but sonorous phrases and conferences that mean nothing and lead to nothing."

CRIPPS AND MOSLEY

In the resulting drift, said Lord Wolmer, he saw the danger of the youth of the country turning to Sir Stafford Cripps or Sir Oswald Mosley—"two of the most virile politicians we have to-day." After the warnings we had had from Sir Stafford Cripps, he added, it was insane for the Government to do nothing to redeem the pledge given in the Parliament Act to reform the House of Lords. But the Government was content to live on Sir Stafford Cripps. You might as well live on the Loch Ness monster. It was not by such methods that they were going to win the next general election. He thought it was the duty of Conservatives to return to their old principles.

"And", he said in conclusion, "the time is such that the class you represent ought not to give so much attention to golf, motoring, and other pastimes. You ought to realise the responsibilities that rest upon every thinking man and woman in this country to-day, for we are really at the parting of ways, and the question is whether we should sink to the position of Holland or maintain the British Empire as a great working institution."

MR. R. V. RAMAMURTI IN ITALY

Il Duce Grants Audience To Director Of Agriculture

ROME, Feb. 27.

Signor Mussolini granted audience to Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, Director of Agriculture, Madras, and listened with interest to his description of the Indian agricultural problems.—Reuter.

SCHERINGER RELEASED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NUREMBURG, Feb. 28

Scheringer was released after convincing the authorities that he has abandoned political activities.

MEDICAL COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

A communique says that the Governor General-in-Council has nominated the following persons as members of the Medical Council of India: Sir Hassan Suhrawardy Chief Medical Officer, East Indian Railway; Dr. J. N. Duggan Professor of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay; and Dr. C. L. Houlton, W.M.S., Principal Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.—A. P.

QUARREL OVER SCOPE

Anglo-Japanese Textile Talks Postponed Again

LONDON, Feb. 28

The Anglo-Japanese textile negotiators reassembled but after restating their view points, adjourned till 7th March.

The deadlock over the question as to whether discussion should include world or only British home and Colonel markets continue.—Reuter.

WORLD'S INDIFFERENCE TO BIHAR'S WOES

(Continued from page 6).

lief articles raised under the auspices of the Australian Government.

China—13,37,000 yens in cash, besides articles.

France—88,000 yens in cash, besides hospitals valued at 20 lakh francs sent under the auspices of the Press Association of Paris.

Italy—Papal Court—40,000 yens in cash and articles purchased with one million liras contributed by the Italian Government.

Belgium—44,400 yens in cash raised under the auspices of the King and the Government.

Holland and her possessions—34,300 yens in cash.

Sweden—50,000 yens in cash besides 3,000 packages of rice.

Siam—61,700 yens in cash.

Mexico—138,000 yens in cash.

The League of Nations Assembly decided to reduce Japan's contribution by 12 points and adopted a resolution asking the member countries to send 7 lakh volumes of books to replace those lost.

Two Crores and a Half Subscribed

Some details may be given regarding contributions from the countries comprised in what is called the British Commonwealth of Nations. Australia contributed 4 lakh yens, Newzealand 230,000 yens, Canada 200,000 dollars worth of varioos articles, British Columbia 120,000 yens worth of timber, INDIA 376,000 YENS, Malaya Peninsula 316,000 yens, the Legislative Council of Hongkong 250,000 Mexican dollars, the Union of South Africa 5,000 packages of Indian corn, Great Britain 1,812,805 yens collected in London (including collections of the Lord Mayor's Fund), besides 46,800 yens donated by the Bank of England and £10,000 collected at Glasgow and various small amounts collected elsewhere.

The total foreign contributions amounted to 2 crore 16 lakhs and odd yens. In those days a yen was equivalent to a little over Rs 1|4|-. Hence in Indian money the contributions made to Japan by foreign countries were more than 2 crore and a half of rupees. A very large portion of these contributions was made and reached Japan in the month of September, i.e. in less than a month after the disaster. For example, a sum of Rs. 180,000 was collected in India up to September 10, in other words only nine days after the earthquake, and the London Lord Mayor's Fund reached £100,000 by September 20, that is, only 19 days after the calamity.

Compare the above with the sympathy and support that Bihar (or, for the matter of that, India) has received and is receiving. Not only has very little actual help come from outside, including Great Britain and her Dominions constituting the great and glorious British Commonwealth of Nations, although it is now more than a month since the disaster, but even formal expression of sympathy and regret has been on a most restricted and niggardly scale. Not that we are very anxious to extort sympathy from hearts that are reluctant to part with this priceless treasure, nor help from hands which are unwilling to extend it. We say all this only to point out the difference in the treatment of the two countries by the nations and the countries of the world and to draw, if possible, a moral from this flagrant exhibition of differentiation. Is not the inference prrmissible that Japan evoked sympathy and support, because she was a free country, and India has failed to appeal, although a member of the League of Nations as Japan was, because she is a subject country inhabited by slaves? Surely, the miseries of bondsmen cannot attract the same attention from those who are free, as the sufferings of a free people. Slaves must suffer and die not only unwept and unsung but also uncared for and unattended to. Is not this the moral to be drawn?—"Searchlight",

Premier Justifies Refusal To Receive Deputation Of Hunger Marchers

House Rejects Adjournment Motion: Movement "Inspired By Subversive Political Forces"

LONDON, February 28.

The House of Commons by 270 votes to 52 defeated the motion of the left-winger Mr J Buchanan for the adjournment of the House to call attention to the Prime Minister's refusal to receive a deputation of hunger-marchers. The motion was supported by the Labour Opposition and the ex-Home Secretary Sir Herbert Samuel.

Amidst ironical cheers Mr Ramsay MacDonald replying to the debate said that previous Governments and Trades Union Congress had refused to receive the marchers. He was convinced that it would not have been of any help to the unemployed if he had received a deputation either personally or at the bar of the House.

No Premier, no Government could countenance that kind of proceeding which was inspired and controlled by subversive political forces.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6).

are too indifferent even to reply to enquiries. For export trade Bombay has some advantages which are not possessed by Ahmedabad but Bombay has lost practically all the export trade in piece goods and yarn. Efforts should be made to recover at least a few of the foreign markets.

WORKERS' STAKE.

Bombay's mill industry is a matter of vital concern to hundreds of thousands of men, women and children. The extinction of that industry will spell ruin to the whole city, and there is little doubt that the industry is on the verge of extinction. Thousands of families in the Konkan and the Deccan depend upon this mill industry. Besides these, there are thousands of people consisting of both Hindus and Mohamedans from Northern India and Telegu-speaking labourers from the Nizam's Dominion who find employment in the textile mills of Bombay. There are no other industries which can absorb this vast number of workers. The economic and political consequences of this unemployment are sure to be felt far and wide. Already Bombay's position as a premier port is seriously threatened and if the mill industry goes on declining at the present rate in spite of protection the importance of Bombay as a centre of trade and industry will disappear. The disappearance of mill industry must inevitably affect many other industries, transport and business in general. It is not only the millowners and the shareholders of the mills, but also the workers from the different part of the country and the general public have a stake in the industry.

If capital is required to reorganise and develop the mill industry it will be supplied by the public, but the millowners must satisfy it by showing that they are in earnest and have changed their ways for better.

CONCLUSION.

Before concluding this series of articles I must sum up the situation in which Bombay's mill industry finds itself at present:—

(1) The fact that there is a steady decline in spite of protection indubitably shows that Bombay's mill industry cannot be saved by protection.

(2) Protection has benefited Ahmedabad at the cost of Bombay.

(3) Internal competition is an undeniable fact and on account of better organisation Ahmedabad mills are able to oust Bombay mills from the home market.

(4) Protection adds to the profits of Ahmedabad and enables her to increase the number of her mills and to instal better machinery, while Bombay has been compelled to close some thirty mills since the depression of trade set in.

(5) A few mills in Bombay are still working profitably. Why the same thing should not be possible in the case of other mills is a question which should receive serious consideration.

(6) It is not the labour cost that is responsible for the present plight of Bombay's mill industry. The limit has been reached in the reduction of wages and still there are no signs of recovery of trade.

(7) The Lees-Mody Pact may enable Lancashire to recapture some of its former trade in India by putting a check to the Japanese imports, but it can never save Bombay from the impending ruin. The trade that may be wrested from the hands of Japan as a result of the new Tariff Act will be divided between Lancashire and Ahmedabad, Bombay's position being unchanged.

(8) A drastic reorganisation alone can save Bombay's mill industry from extinction with which it is palpably threatened.

(9) Vested interests, short-sightedly selfish, are coming in the way of reorganisation. Those interests must be brought to their senses through pressure of public opinion, necessary changes in the Company Law and the Government's determination to refuse protection unless the industry is reorganised and placed on a sound footing.

(10) Not only the millowners and the shareholders but also the workers and the general public have a stake in the industry. The extinction of the mill industry will spell Bombay's ruin and the economic and political consequences of the unemployment caused by this ruin will be felt far and wide.

MADRAS EDITORS IN CALCUTTA

News Paper Proprietors' Conference

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor and Proprietor of the "Hindu" and C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadeshi Mitran" of Madras arrived here this morning to attend the Newspaper Proprietors' Conference.

They were received at the station by a distinguished gathering, including Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, B. Sen Gupta, Managing Editor of the "United Press", Mrinal Kanti Bose, Mr. Burns of the "Reuters", Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, Doctor Krishnan, Secretary of the Indian Science Association, M. S. M. Shapra and Mr. May of the Lino-Type Company.—(United Press).

PARTY TO EDITORS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor of the "Hindu" and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of "Swadeshmitran" who arrived here this morning to attend the Newspaper Proprietors' Conference convened by Dr. B. C. Roy were entertained at a Tea Party given by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker at the Hindustan Building this afternoon.

A large number of local journalists attended the function, prominent among them being Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. Paresh Nath Sinha, Managing Director of "Hindusthan Times," Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, Editor of "The Amrita Bazar Patrika," Mr. J. C. Gupta, Managing Director of "Advance," Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of "Statesman."—United Press.

TEST WICKET-KEEPER RUSHED TO HOSPITAL

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 28

Leslie Ames, the Test wicket-keeper was rushed to hospital following a collapse. The disease is diagnosed as appendicitis.

KEITH GLEDHILL TURNS PROFESSIONAL

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28

Keith Gledhill, the well-known tennis player, turned professional and joined the Vines-Tilden troupe.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO AGA KHAN

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

At to-day meeting, the Corporation adopted a resolution proposing a civic reception to the Aga Khan and also sanctioned expenditure, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in this connection.

Councillor Mr. B. N. Banerjee's motion suggesting that Mahatma Gandhi be given a civic reception when he comes to Bengal was objected to by the non-Congress councillors who pointed out that the Calcutta Corporation had already honoured Mahatma Gandhi once.

The Mayor however ruled it out, as proper notice for the motion was not given.—United Press.

REMEMBER BIHAR WHEN YOU ENJOY HOLI

Readers' Views

WILL CLARK BOWL AGAIN?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since there is no apologia forthcoming from the professional white washing agencies we may take it that the incident regarding Clark damaging the cricket pitch in Ceylon was as disreputable as it was reported. It may be noted that thereafter his analysis of bowling on the leg stump was an excellent one. I should like to know why after all the apologies tendered by Valentine he immediately proceeded to allow Clark to take advantage of his deed and to bowl at all in the match. I suppose Constantine's contention is correct: that Englishmen now regard Cricket matches as battles to be won by all means, I hope Dr Gunasekara who has played for Middlesex with Warner and whose word must weigh in high quarters in the M.C.C. will not allow the matter to rest there.

It is certain that Jardine who is a believer in leg theory bowling in all its senses will continue to permit Clark to carry on the extraordinary tale of split jaws and br.. n heads even in the coming match in Bombay. And we shall not hear the howl of rage in Anglo-Indian and English papers roused by an Umpire's l-b-w. decisions in this case. The only remedy lies with the public. I hope the public will make it perfectly plain that it has no desire to see Clark bowl in this match. There are other ways of contributing to the Bihar fund than attending this show. In any case if a ball speeds towards a batsman's head I hope the Bombay public will know how to stop the match. If I were injured in the way some of our best men, when settled you will note, were injured with Tarrant's evidence with me I should most certainly prosecute the bowler in a Court of Law.

Yours, etc.

R. K DESAI.

The Terror Of Examinations

To The Editor Of The Chronicle.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the pressure on your columns owing to the Budget, Bihar Earthquake relief measures and other matters of public interest, I request you to allow me to draw the immediate attention of parents whose boys have appeared or are about to appear in the University examinations, to the case of one Bachubhai Maganlal just reported in your paper. A similar tragedy occurred about this time also last year.

Now that the examinations are on, once again, parents should be warned and will be well advised to keep a watch over their boys at school and on their work. In India, parents are too prone continually to urge on their unfortunate boys to ever greater study and the need of passing the examination, regardless of the mental strain on the boys' minds owing to such persistent urging, backed up very often by the teachers at school. The result is that the boy comes to attach an exaggerated value to the Examination and feels correspondingly keen depression, shame and degradation, when he finds himself plucked thereat.

After all, passing a University examination is not the only way to success in life. Parents, (even more than boys,) should appreciate this fact, and learn to attach greater importance than they do at present, to securing a healthy body and a healthy mind to their boys.—Yours etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

121, Medows Street.

M. C. C. In Bombay

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will really be rendering a valuable service to the Bombay cricket enthusiasts by publishing the following in your valuable paper.

It has been announced through local newspapers that Bombay Proper Cricket Association has decided to keep the rates for the forthcoming charity match in Bombay as follows:—Rs. 2-8; 1-8 and Annas 12, the least.

Casting just a glance on the terrible trade depression, and vast unemployment in Bombay, I believe that nearly 75 per cent. of cricket enthusiasts will have to keep themselves away from witnessing the match owing to such high rates, and if this is really so then, all the efforts of this charity match to help the Earthquake-sufferers will be in vain and the authorities may repent afterwards for keeping such high rates.

Therefore, I most earnestly appeal to the Bombay Proper Cricket Association to reduce the rates so that both the rick and poor may be able to witness this last and final Charity Match and thereby help the deserving cause and thus make this match a brilliant success.—Yours etc.,

KERMALI A. MERCHANT.

"Bihar Relief Dinner"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I send you here below a copy of a letter I sent to the Editor of the "Times of India" re: "Bihar Relief Dinner," which the paper has not chosen to publish upto now. The matter being of public importance, will you please find room in your paper and oblige?—Yours etc.,

L.R. TAIRSEE.

Feb. 27.

COPY OF LETTER ABOVE REFERRED TO:

To,

The Editor, "Times of India,"
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I have seen in your to-day's issue that you are organising a 'Dinner' in honour of the M.C.C. Team, to which you intend to invite the Indian Team as and when chosen.

So far as it concerns you, one can have nothing to say. You have every right to give dinner to whom you like, and when you like and for what purpose you like. But when you invite the public on payment of Rs. 12 per head—invitation indeed!—and call in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund to draw the audience, one can surely make a suggestion, and I trust, you will not deny me this opportunity. I think it will serve the cause of Bihar better if you send the hat round amongst the cricketers and the audience during the M. C. C. match opening with your figure to which, if you adopt my suggestion, you may put me down for Rs. 100, than spend money in dinner and dance, which is not the Indian way of doing the thing.

I am sure, the M.C.C. Team will appreciate this form of "aurevoir" better than dinner and dance of which they had had enough during the tour, and will, as a team, subscribe to the Fund in addition to playing for it."—Yours etc.,

L.R. TAIRSEE.

"Baden Powell And India"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me to contradict the statement contained in Mr. Venkateshwaran's letter published on the 26th inst., namely, that Baden Powell's words reproduced in my article, "Boy-scouting and Khaki Mentality," were exploited to create misunderstanding?

As a matter of fact, I stated, after quoting the words:

One is not sure that it was necessary for the Moderate journal to dig up Sir Baden-Powell's actual utterances to impress on its readers the real character of the Baden Powellian boy-scouting

and I am really surprised that Mr. Venkateshwaran should accuse me of a charge of which he himself is guilty — misrepresentation of the position. He makes no point in his letter and on the contrary, spoils the case of his hero, speaking that is to say, from the viewpoint of boy-scout ideology: we expect the I-did-it-father George Washington stuff from the big boy. Own it up like a man, doucherns: be a British sport, right through, doucherns, etc., etc.

'En passant', I gather from the manner Mr. Venkateswaran gives his address that he is connected with the League of Nations, Indian Bureau. If so, his solicitude for Baden Powell is difficult to understand unless the Bombay organisation has been run, as I understand, by boy-scouts, theosophists and other nondescript species of benevolent and amateur busybodies. I cannot imagine any official of an organisation like the League misrepresenting the correct position as Mr. Venkateswaran has done instead of supporting humanistic-pacifistic propaganda which is supposed to form the 'raison d'etre' of the League activities. I should like to take this opportunity of requesting the Bombay organisation to make the position clear in this respect.—Yours, etc.

FERISHTA.

Famine Stares Her People In The Face

It Is Your Duty To Help Them By Contributing As Much As You Can

To-day is the Holi festival. Millions all over the country will observe the festival. Will they, Rajen Babu asks them, forget, in their pleasures, the thousands of their brethren and sisters in Bihar who are now homeless and foodless?

According to latest statistics available the loss in towns only, apart from the countryside, in the devastated area, is estimated at 10 crores.

"As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But, more than anything else, I am apprehending a severe famine within the next two months which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lakhs"—So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in his latest appeal. Will our readers be so callous as to fail to respond to the appeal?

On Wednesday our readers contributed Rs. 3,500. This makes the Total Collection up-to-date Rs. 1,71,400.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Funh.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Tuesday:

Following is the list of Earthquake Relief Fund subscriptions received on 27-2-34 (Tuesday):—

Govindji Champsi through Ottamchand Nemchand	42 0
Laxmichand Bhagwandas & Co. of D'Jibouti through Nathoobhai Mulji	500 0
Indian Residents of Jibuti (French Somali Coast) through Nathoobhai Mulji as below:—	(21 (
Seth G.M. Mahmodalli & Co.	21 4
Nathoobhai Mulji	51 4
Laxamichand Bhagwandas & Co.	25 0
Jamanadas Harakhchand	21 4
Mohanlal Dhirajlal & Co.	15 4
Khimchand Dhanji	21 4
Morarji Vachharaj	15 4
Jagjivan Sobhagchand	15 4
J.J. Kothari & Co.	11 4
Madhar Sobhagchand	11 4
Parsotam Jadavji	25 4
Bhurabhai Sunderji	51 4
Tulsidas Vithaldas	51 4
Maganlal Mulchand	11 4
Tribhovan Laxmichand	11 4
Gokaldas Samji	10 4
Jagmohandas Girdhar	2 0
Hirachand Haridas	15 4
Chunilal Mohanlal	7 4
Himatlal Mansing	11 4
Maganlal Khetashi	3 4
Gandalal Manekchand	5 4
Manilal Amerchand	3 4
Girjashanker Bhatt	11 4
Amratlal Ramchand	2 0
Seth Lalji Chatrabhuj	11 4
Habib Hassain	5 4
Tayab Arab	5 4
Jusab Junus	2 0
Manilal Anandji	5 0
Himatlal Manekchand	2 0
Khimchand Narbheram	2 0
Chunilal Hansaraj	4 0
Ratilal Virchand	2 0
Prabhudas Vithalji	2 0
Mohanlal Haridas	2 0
Shantilal Dahyalal	25 0
Girdharlal Devchand	1 4
Paramanand Shavji	2 4
Jethalal Liladher	2 0
Bhogilal Chhotalal	1 4
Hiralal	2 0
Chunilal	1 4
Pranjivan Nanji	15 4
Ghelaram Keshavji	15 4
Shankerlal Jethabhai	5 4
Lalji Mulji	2 0
Keshavlal Nagji	15 4
Chhotalal Vanichand	15 4
Chunilal Amratlal	15 4
Nanalal Trambaklal	10 4
Kantilal Laxmichand	10 4
Harkisan Jechand	11 4
Ranchhoddas Devakaran	3 4
Nagardas Mavji	2 8
Balubhai Harji	5 4
Budhithabhai Vallabhbhai	5 4
Bhaichand Hirachand	2 0
Manilal Jechand	2 0
Mistry Prabhudas Ratanji	1 4
Rs.	621 0

Through Shree Rama Nama Adhar Women Mandal in memory of late Shriman Shastriji Narhari Vishnu Godase	121 0
Through Bhatia Women Mandal as below:—	156 0
Shree Jamnabai Khimji Assar Virji	100 0
Shree Adhibai Hansaraj	25 0
Kumari Puspabai Khimji	15 0
Shree Parvatibai Devji	1 0
Shree Tamubai Parsotam	10 0
Shree Jamnabai Parsotam	1 0
Shree Jamnabai Valji	1 0
Shree Sakarbai Samji	1 0
Shree Kesharbai Ramdas	1 0
Shree Motibai Nenasi	1 0
Rs.	156
A Sympathiser	25 0
In residence of Gadh (Palanpur) through Swarupchand and Amulakh Cheljibhai as below:—	136 10
Parsotam Bhaichand	7 0
Amulakh Cheljibhai	7 0
Surachand Magan Ganes	11 0
Soni Khemchand Kastur	5 0
Nagardas Meghjibhai	2 0
Zumachand Sakalabhai	5 0
Varial Bhaichand Chhagan	2 0
Gaglabhai Lavajibhai	1 0
Dani Tribhovandas Bhaichand	1 0
Khusalbhai Motibhai Ghanchi	1 0
Devachandbhai Dwarkadas Patel	1 0
Nalchand Umed Shah	2 0
Chunilal Bhikhabhai Shah	1 0
Nagindas Khusal Shah	1 0
Mafatlal Khelashibhai	3 0
Dhulibai Gagalbhai	5 0
Dhanjibhai Chandabhai	1 0
Uttamlal Bahecharbhai	1 0
Mohanlal Dhanjibhai	1 0
Dolibai Bhaichand	1 0
Tribhovan Hirachand	2 0
Hiralal Bhikhabhai	5 0
Suthar Shivaram Shanker	1 0
Chela Khusal Pethani	1 0
Lalbhai Talakchand Shah	1 0
Manasuri Alibhai Amibhai	1 0
Punamchand Motichand Thakkar	1 0
Gulabchand Motichand Shah	2 0
Abdul Allibhai Mansuri	5 0
Dani Mohanlal Cheljibhai	1 0
Talakchand Ganes Shah	3 0
Mayachand Talakchand Shah	1 0
Keshavlal Talakchand Shah	1 0
Dunger Gulabchand Shah	11 0
Tribhovan Sakarchand	4 0
Khubchand Gulabchand	1 0
Fondar Yusuf Mia	1 0
Revaben Kalidas	2 0
From a Fund	10 0
Ishwar Zumakhram Shah	5 0
Ujamashi Dharamchand Shah	1 0
Chelajibhai Badarjibhai	2 0
Jayasibhai Lalubhai	1 0
Miscellaneous through Manilal Bhaichand	8 8
Girdharlal Revashanker	1 0
Miscellaneous	5 2
Grand Total Rs.	136 10
In sacred memory of late Tuljaram Harakisandas Ankaleswaria his 2nd sacred ceremony	30 0
Naginlal Nathubhai Ankleswaria, B.A., LL.B., Vakil Ankleswar	15 0
Bapuji Narayan Nawalkar	1 0
Shamaldas Parsottamdas's Pursottam Nivas Tenants through Dhirajlal as below:—	15 8
D. Jamanadas Vithaldas	5 0
N.P. Bros.	2 0
Krishnaji Baboorao	1 0
Harikrishna	1 0
Rooghnath Shridhar	1 0
Bhasker Ramchandra	1 0
Kolasawala and Rambhao	1 8
Painter Vasudev P.	2 0
Krishnaji Baboorao	1 0
Rs.	15 8
The students and the staff of Marwari Commercial School, Bombay	150 5 6
Through Shujalpur Mandi (Gwalior State) Dafatar Mandi Committee as below	161 0
Mandi Committee	25 0
Anandrao Tukaram	11 0
Seth Nazaralli Allabakhasji	11 0
Seth Gedamal Rajamal	11 0
Chatarbhuj Piramal	7 0
Bhai Dhanji Kheraj	7 0
Bhai Bhanji Manek	7 0
Bhai Gordhan Mohanlal	7 0
Bhai Rajamal Shantilal	7 0
Bhai Chatarbhuj Keshavji	7 0
Ganapatrao Abaji	5 0
Gir-Dawar Saheb	5 0
Bhai Tansukhdas Sobhagchand	4 0
Divaji Usaman Khanji	1 0
Nurmamd Dada	2 0
Ramasingh Sidhanath	5 0
Maganlal Hathibhai	5 0
Mulji Valji	3 0
Champalal Babulal	1 0
Chhitarsing Nanusing	5 0
Jusab Abdul Karim	2 0
Champalal Mansukhlal	2 0
Jadavchand Tarachand	1 0
Uderam Kasiram	2 0
Allihussain Vallibhai	2 0
Ganapat Sing	2 0
Ramdev Sitaram	2 0
Bhai Nandlalji	2 0
Bhai Devchandji	2 0
Bhai Raja Malji	1 0
Bhai Manmalji	1 0
Bhai Suraj Malji	2 0
Bhai Sobhagmal	1 0
Rikhavdas Khusalchand	2 0
Motilalji	1 0
Rs.	161 0
Ramdas Girdhardas	101 0
Shah Mohandas Gangadas Parekh Mahuva (Kathiawar) through Premji Gokaldas	100 0
Dalasukhlal Nathalal	1 0
In sacred memory of Mother Nandibai through Dwarkadas	1 0
In sacred memory of Sha Bhanji Jechand through Thakar Vithaldas Gandhi	1 0
Shree Kumawai Kshatria Sabha, Jaipur as below:—	29 9
Varman Co. conti.	13 0
Shyamlal conti.	2 0
Gopichand Vasta	2 0
Rupnarayan Mistry	1 0
Bansilal Patvari	1 1
Shri Narayan Mistry	1 0
B. Mohanlal	2 0
Hiralal conti.	2 0
R.L. Gehlote Architect	2 0
Shri Narain Master	1 0
Gangabux Mistry	1 0
Miscellaneous	1 8
Rs.	29 9
Snehakari Mandal	10 0
Mr. A.E. Samuel	5 0
Seth Tarachand Jasraj	15 0
Shah Velji Murji	5 0
Shah Ravji Raghavji	1 0

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Burdensome Budget

There was surprise in store on Wednesday morning to smokers in the city, who, when they went to a shop and asked for a packet of cigarettes, were told that the prices had gone up by an anna per packet. Although the revised duty on tobacco is to come into force from April 1, some of the retail dealers have hastened to levy the duty, themselves and are selling cigarettes at an increased rate.

There is also a good deal of uneasiness in the city at the proposed tax on match boxes. Match boxes are a necessity to everyone, the rich as well as the poor. Now a box of matches costs one pice but after the additional tax it is bound to be sold at double the price. In these hard days extra expenditure of even a pice means a heavy burden to the poor man. The half an anna might be nothing for the rich, but for the working classes, to have to spend one anna in place of half an anna means additional hardship.

Then the proposed reduction of the postal rates is a myth. As it is at present we are asked to pay 5 pice for a letter weighing 2½ tolas. Under the "reduced" rates we shall have to pay one anna for a letter weighing ½ a tola. This is surely not reduction, on the contrary the public are asked to pay more than what they are paying at present. The above are some of the points that are being freely discussed in the city in connection with the Budget.

"Satta" Evil

The unconcerned and unconvincing replies given by the Home Member to the series of questions asked by Mr. Surve in the local Legislative Council, only go to prove the Government's indifference towards the "Satta" menace. Government are aware that the evil exists on quite a vast scale in Bombay. Government are also aware of the methods employed to popularise it among all classes of people by the interested parties. And still they come forward with the plea that they are unable effectively to check the evil, which is ruining not only the city's population but the people in the mofussil as well, as will be evident from reports appearing in newspapers from time to time. The Home Member silenced Mr. Surve by saying that "every effort to exercise the powers granted under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act against betting in cotton futures is being made by the Police." If Government think that the powers under the existing Act are inadequate, is it not their duty to see that the Act is at once amended to suit the requirements?

M.L.Cs.' Duty

The Home Member says in his reply to one of the questions of Mr. Surve that there exist in the city as many as 28 news sheets mainly devoted to the spread of this evil, but Government cannot suppress them, because these publications do not come within the provisions of the Act! It is well-known that whenever Government themselves want to suppress any activities, they do it with the utmost speed It is equally the duty of the members of the local Council too to see that Government take effective measures to check the growing evil of gambling. It is no use sitting silent acquiesing in the evasive replies given by Government. The Councillors must compel Government to adopt necessary measures to restrict the spread of this most harmful evil.

Medical Relief For Bihar

MOVE FOR ORGANISATION ON SEMI-PERMANENT BASIS.

Dr. S. S. Sathaye writes from No. 127 Girgaum Road, Bombay:

"It is proposed to organise medical relief on a semi-permanent basis for a period of at least six or seven months in Bihar. I have just learnt from my medical volunteers who have gone there that there is a great need of fully qualified medical men of experience. I have been asked also by the Behar Central Relief Committee to register such men who would like to do the work at least for a month or two at a time. I, therefore, request all those who are willing to help this cause to communicate with e."

HELP BROAD-MINDEDLY

Appeal To British Nation To Save Bihar

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27

Mr. A.S. Kamlani, Secretary Friends of India Society London, writes to a friend that a statement signed by prominent people like the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Pope Albert and others has been issued, appealing to the British Nation to help broadmindedly the earthquake sufferers of Bihar in their hour of distress.—(United Press).

Don't Miss It!

"Chronicle-Sentinel" Earthquake Number

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi	Sachchidananda Sinha
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	K. F. Nariman
Babu Rajendra Prasad	Dr. S. N. Sen, (Director, Alipore Observatory)
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.	Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.	Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Acharya P. C. Ray	Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Dr. M. A. Ansari.	Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
M. A. Jinnah	L. R. Tairsee
M. S. Aney	S. Satyamurti
Prof. C. N. Vakil	J. K. Mehta
Prof. S. K. Mitra	B. G. Horniman
Prof. K. T. Shah	Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.
Mrs. Hansa Mehta	M. C. Chagla
R. P. Masani	K. M. Munshi
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)	Sardar Sardul Singh
	R. R. Batheja
	Nagindas T. Master

Besides there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

PRICE: As. 4

As. 2 per copy will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund

500 RENDERED HOUSELESS

Tornado Causes Havoc In East Bengal

PABNA (Bengal) Feb. 27.

A severe tornado passed over Doulatpur, Konabari, Sauthia Boalmari, Nowani, Hengna, Peepulia and Bilmala at about 4 P. M. on Thursday.

Not even a single house is standing in Boalmari. About 500 people have been rendered completely houseless, most of them being poor peasants, having at present no means of subsistence. A local relief committee has been organised which is distributing rice and cloth to the distressed.

As a result of the havoc caused by the tornado, one death is reported from Boalmari, three are in a precarious condition and about 20 have been more or less seriously injured as after the tornado which lasted for five minutes a fire broke out but before it could do enormous damage it was brought under control.

The detenus' quarter at Santhia was badly damaged. None of the detenus however, received any injury.—(United Press).

RIOT AVERTED AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Feb. 28.

What might have otherwise proved to be a serious riot was averted last night by the timely intervention of the police who ordered the dispersal of a holy procession organised by the Sanatanists in Peshawar city.

It is stated that Akalis' objection to a Murti (idol) in the procession led to an altercation in which one of the Akalis received knife injuries.

Police pickets have been reinforced and the situations is now under control.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The Bengal Council on Tuesday passed two official measures, namely, The Bengal Nurses Bill and the Presidency Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Bill. The Bengal Excise Amendment Bill was introduced. The first measure provides for the registration of nurses, midwives and health visitors and also for better training and proposes to set up a Bengal Nursing Council for the purpose.—A.P.

DON'T DEMOLISH TEMPLE

Bombay Municipality Urged To Respect Feelings Of Harijans

A meeting of the Untouchables residing at Stable Street, 13, Kamathipura, was held on Monday under the presidentship of Mr. Harkisondas L. Jhaveri, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, to consider the situation arising out of the repeated orders issued by the Bombay Municipality to demolish the temple of Shri Mhasoba standing in their plot. The recent notice was served on Feb. 15th calling upon the residents to demolish the temple on or before February 26th, 1934, failing which the Municipality would themselves raze the temple to the ground.

Harijans were seen sitting performing Bhajans determined to offer Satyagraha if necessary against the proposed action of the Municipality. Messrs. Sasane, Karvarker and Chandorkar expressed resentment in their speech at the meeting. The meeting passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that the meeting of the Hindu residents of the Stable Street, 13, Kamathi Puram bring to the notice of the Bombay Municipal Corporation that the proposed action of the Municipality to demolish the temple of Shri Mhasoba is quite unjust, and wounding the religious feelings of the local residents and request the Bombay Municipality not to bring their intention of demolishing the temple, which they (Municipality) call a mere shed, into actual practice."

KARACHI EDITOR WARNED

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

Mr. Bhadrashanker Bhatt, Editor of the "Maha Gujarat", a local Anglo-Gujarati weekly, has been served with a notice issued by the District Magistrate of Karachi warning him for having published lately a fictitious story entitled "A wife selected by the mother", which, it is alleged, expressed approval of Congress methods. The editor has been further informed that in case of publication of similar writings in future, action will be taken against him.

BENGAL C. L. A. BILL

275 Amendment Tabled By M. L. C.'s

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Two hundred and seventy-five amendments have been tabled in connection with the forthcoming discussion on March 5 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill providing death sentence for certain offences under the Arms and Explosive Substances Acts.

PROSCRIBED BOOKS.

In connection with the possession of proscribed books, etc., the Home Member Mr. R. N. Reid in an amendment proposes that the possessor of incriminating documents be immune, if he prove 'inter alia,' he had them for the purpose of 'bona fide' research or study unconnected with the furtherance of the terrorist movement.

Nine members headed by Mr. J. N. Basu have tabled an amendment, for doing away with death penalty, suggesting life sentence as the maximum punishment. Numerous amendments propose to limit the duration of the bill.

"UNDUE CONCERN" CLAUSE.

With regard to the clause empowering the Government to prohibit publication of matters expressing "undue concern" for detenus, an unofficial amendment wants to make clear that "Government do not prohibit publication of proceedings or part thereof of the British Parliament, Indian Legislature, local Legislatures in India".

With regard to the forfeiture clause dealing with the press, an amendment suggests that no such declaration should be made without giving the press an opportunity to show cause.

The Government have allotted five days for discussion.—A. P.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

CAPETOWN, (By Mail).

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Hofmeyer, refused the Transvaal Indian Congress's request to admit wives and children, the number of whom involved is 2,000, of the families of the condoned illicit Indian entrants. Should the Congress submit an alternate proposal for reducing the number by a few hundreds, the Minister is prepared, I understand, to consider the proposal sympathetically.

The Minister agreed to several requests; among others, to wives and children of Indians earning a domicile to be admitted on a temporary permit during the time their husbands or fathers are acquiring domicile except children who will attain 16 years while parents are acquiring domicile.

The Congress, on the whole, is satisfied with the result of its representation.

PLAGUE TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Over 70 Villages Affected In C. P. And Berar

NAGPUR, Feb. 28.

Plague is still raging in several districts of C. P. and Berar. According to a Government communique 76 villages in Nagpur, Chindwara, Betul, Mandla, Hosangabad and Yeotmal districts were affected, where no fewer than 308 attacks and 32 deaths were registered.

The epidemic is raging in a virulent form in the Hosangabad district, where 54 villages are affected and 205 attacks and 19 deaths registered for the week ending February 17. Small pox contributed 126 attacks and 39 deaths for the week in question and was on the increase in the districts of Drug, Saugor, Mandla, Bilaspur and Bhandara.—United Press.

UNKNOWN HINDU KILLED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 28.

An unknown Hindu youth was run over and killed by the down Kalyan electric train on Monday afternoon at about 4-30 between Bhandup and Mulund.

The victim, who was walking along the rail track, was knocked down by a fast train, which made no halt between Ghatkopar and Thana. The dead body was noticed by a passer-by sometime after the accident occurred.

An inquest was held by the Sub-Inspector of the Bombay Railway police on the spot the following morning and the body was sent to Kurla dispensary for post-mortem examination. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

HOW TO BE SAFE DURING EARTHQUAKE

Indian Scientist's Tips

ALLAHABAD (By Mail)

In a speech to a crowded University audience, highly complimented by the chairman, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Megaiadha Saha, an eminent scientist, dealt with the scientific as well as the popular aspect of the earthquakes.

Referring to the recent earthquake, he repudiated the suggestion that North Bihar is developing into a volcanic region. "All these ideas," he said, "are absolutely fanciful and are without any scientific basis. Most of the great earthquakes of the wrold, even when they occur in volcanic countries, have not much to do with volcanos but are due to defects in the formation of the earth's crust."

On the question as to how we can protect ourselves from earthquakes, he said, "Any earthquake, however severe it may, be is rarely directly responsible for loss of life. All deaths are generally due to the collapse of heavy buildings made of brick or stone. Therefore a practical method to lessen the destructiveness of the earthquake is to choose proper sites and design buildings in such a way that they resist the strongest shocks. This question of site and design should be specially borne in mind by the house-builders and engineers in North India, which has repeatedly been the victim of the earthquake disasters. In Japan the Engineering Colleges include a special course on these problems."

Giving practical suggestions, the lecturer said, "In choosing the site soft ground should be avoided Grounds with unsupported sides like the edge of a hill and the bank of a river are also to be avoided. Buildings of reinforced concrete are the safest construction in the earthquake zone and wooden houses are the next best. In either of these structures we ought to have lightness, especially in the upper parts. Roofs can be made light by avoiding projecting balconies and making walls thicker at the bottom and tapering at the top. One portion of the building should not be too heavy while another portion is very light and arches are to be avoided as far as possible."

Dwelling on earthquake phenomena, Dr. Saha said, "About 30,000 shocks occur annually of which only a fraction are felt but the number of big quakes is small and though we don't feel usually the motion for more than 3 or 4 minutes, tremors really last for a much longer time. After a great disturbance a series of milder shocks of varying intensity may continue for months or even years because small adjustments of the earth's crust continue to take place and some time is needed to attain a stable equilibrium This has also been the experience in Bihar. These after-shocks are rarely dangerous."

FRENCH PILOT ESCAPES UNHURT

'Plane Crashes Off Kancharpara

CALCUTTA, February 28.

The French plane piloted by M. Charpoir, flying from Paris to Calcutta, crashed off Kancharpara, E.B.R., this afternoon.

The machine was completely damaged, but the pilot escaped unhurt and reached the Dum Dum Aerodrome in a taxi.

He had left Allahabad at eleven this morning.—A.P.

Strange Phenomena In Deccan Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 27.

Strange occurrences are reported from various parts of this State. There was a fall of "red" rain near Siddipet. An official communique states that there was a "loud explosion" in Nalgonda district, though there was no "substantial loss"; while a huge boulder, near Hanumakonda, was cut in the night into two pieces, as if by a saw.

No satisfactory explanation of these phenomena is forthcoming. —United Press.

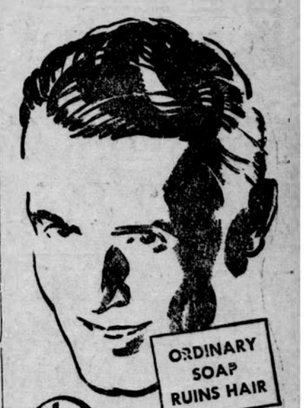
WEATHER DRY OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Feb 28

The weather has been generally dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in Assam, Cherrapunje reporting one inch and Silchar three quarters.

FORECAST

Thundershowers may occur locally in east Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.—A. P.



Don't trust ordinary soap

SOAP should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, which is pure and greaseless, and is better and more economical than anything else you can use.

Two or three teaspoonfuls is sufficient to cleanse your hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

C-95

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Supertwist
CORD

GOOD TIMES OR BAD TIMES

This Tyre

Stands the acid test of

VALUE

Here is a tyre which needs no introduction to any car owner in the world.

The massive, sharp-edged blocks of its sure-footed tread have symbolized *safety* since the early days of the automobile.

It is the All-Weather Tread Tyre - the tyre that has *outsold* and *outserviced* any other for more than half a generation--in war, in prosperity, and through depressions.

Even during the past exacting years it has led *any* other tyre, at *any* price---in sales.

Let us examine what this means.

It means that car owners want quality and safety more than they want false savings.

It means they have clearly seen it takes *more* than low price to make a bargain. It means that millions have put *goodness*, and *safety*, and *value* above price, so that the world over more people have bought this one tyre than any other make.

There is one simple reason for this loyalty to Goodyear -- and that is, Goodyear has *kept on* keeping faith with the public.

Straight through the recent years Goodyear has consistently *raised quality higher*. The rubber in the tread has been made *tougher*. The non-skid life of the tread has been *increased* year by year.

This has meant more thousands of miles of safety---*longer wear*, greater value.

When you ride on this tyre, it tells the world *you* are one of the people who recognize sheer *value*.

It evidences your judgment of *safety*, in choosing the only tyre with All-Weather tread *centre*-traction and the genuine *protection from blowouts* built in *every* ply of the tyre with Supertwist Cord.

Considering how magnificently this tyre has stood every acid test of value, isn't it well to ask yourself---do you wish to, can you *afford* to, buy any other tyre?

GOODYEAR

THE WORLD OVER MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TYRES THAN ON ANY OTHER MAKE

atest Commercial News

SHARP RISE IN WORLD SILVER PRICES

New York Cotton Prices 2 Points Up

FIRM TONE IN LONDON AND LOCAL GOLD AND SILVER

Chicago Wheat And Oats Steady But Argentine Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

On Wednesday, the sterling-dollar cross-rate moved within a narrow range with a slightly downward tendency. The sterling-franc cross-rate ruled quiet.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market presented a firm tone on account of favourable developments in the Bankhead Bill and general cheerfulness in the Stock Exchange. There was a good deal of speculative and foreign buying.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER FIRM.

London gold prices improved further by six pence to-day and silver ruled firm with a rise of 1|2 a penny per ounce. The undertone was firm.

SHARP RISE IN LOCAL SILVER.

Local silver prices firmed up further at night in response to a good rise in the London silver price. The price recorded a sharp rise of Rs. 1-6 to-day from Rs. 60|10 to Rs. 62|0 for Fagun delivery. Ready silver was also firm in the absence of sellers.

Gold price improved on account of good enquiry from Banks.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS FAIRLY STEADY

Liverpool wheat and Chicago grain markets were fairly steady on account of a good demand. Argentine linseed was quite in the absence of buyers.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN FIRMER

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed firmer to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, Feb 28

Previous closing rate	11.96
To-day's opening rate	12.06
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing rate	11.98
Difference	+.02
Broach Expectation	Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, Feb 28

Previous closing rate	6.08
To-day's opening rate	6.17
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing rate	6.22
Difference	+.14

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 28

Favourable developments in the Bankhead Bill, general cheerfulness in the Stock Exchange and strong Liverpool advices were responsible for activity in the New York cotton market.

Trading in May whereof opened at 12.06 i.e. 10 points higher than the previous closing.

At the outset there was a good deal of speculative and foreign buying and the market maintained a steady undertone.

Although there was a tendency to take profit values remained steady in the absence of sellers. Later further demand from Wall Street improved prices and May was quoted 12.11.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.98 with a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 28

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (11.75/11.71) 11.93/11.93
May (11.78/11.77) 12.08/12.06
July (11.93/11.90) 12.23/12.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 28

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American March (6.13) 6.21
American May (6.11) 6.20
Egyptian March (8.54) 8.65
Egyptian May (8.53) 8.65

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb 28
10-45 p.m.

The local cotton market was officially closed to-day at 3 p.m. but business was privately transacted as usual after office hours. Broach A-M which officially closed at Rs. 201-4 was traded in at Rs. 204-8 at night when New York cotton futures were about 14 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb 28

Previous closing	5.07
To-day's closing	5.06

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb 28

Previous closing	5.07 3/8
To-day's opening	5.06 1/2
To-day's closing	5.06 7/16
Difference	—.00 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 28

Previous closing	77.16
To-day's opening	77.12
To-day's closing	76.96
Difference	—.20

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 28

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 506-1/2. Later the rate improved to 507-1/4 but again receded to 506-3/8.

The closing rate was 5.06 7/16

Franc opened at 77.12 and slightly improved to 77.15 but again declined to 77.09.

The rate finally closed at 76.96

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 28

The market was quiet	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 3/16d	20 11/16d.
Forward	20 1/4d	20 3/4d

LONDON GOLD

	London, Feb 28 Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz	£6-16-7	£6-17-1

BULLION

London, Feb 28

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil
Gold (£6-16-7) £6-17-1
Silver (20 3/16d) 20 11/16d

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 28

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
4 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 28
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6/1-16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.82 3/8) 5.80 1/2
New York on Bombay (38.50) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.96 1/4
London on Milan (58.87) 58.50
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/8) 1-4 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 28

Liverpool wheat opened steady at slightly higher prices than the previous closing at 50-7/8 for March, 53-1/8 for May and 55-1/8 for July. There was a fairly good demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Feb 28

There was improvement in Chicago wheat prices to-day and the market opened with May at 87-1/2, July at 86-5/8 and September at 87-3/8. There was commission house buying and foreign demand.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago oats, market was active with May quoted at 34-7/8 and July 34-3/8. Rye was quoted at 50-3/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 28

Argentine Linseed market was quiet in the absence of buyers. May at noon was quoted 12.10

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 28

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£227 1/8) £227 3/4 steady
Lead (£11 5/8) £11 5/8 steady
Electrolytic Copper (£35 to £36) £35 1/2 to £36 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-10) 2-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-10 1/2

JUTE

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Mar-April (£16 1/2) £16 5/8 sellers
Dundee Mar-April (£18 1/2) unquoted
Lightning Mar-April (£17 1/2) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (4 15/16) 4 15/16 paid and buyers.
April-June (5) 5 1/32 paid and value

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 1/8) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Mar h-April (£11) £11 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9 1/8) £9 1/8 sellers

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 28

There was fairly good business in the local Bullion market. Silver opened steady at Rs 54/12, 60/9 and 60/13. for ready Fagan and Chaitre delivery. Prices advanced on general buying in the absence of sellers and better Shanghai advices and touched highest Rs. 56/4 62 and 62/4. At these levels there was profit-taking and prices declined and closed quiet at Rs. 56, 61/12 and 62.

Gold also opened steady at Rs. 33/14, 33/14/3 and 33/14/9 for ready Fagan and Chaitre delivery and advanced in the absence of sellers touching at Rs. 34, 34/0/3 and 34/0/9 but later declined on realization and closed quiet at Rs. 33/15/3, 33/15/6 and 34.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

February 28.

F P Bales:—

Receipts to date 27-2-34 1933-34 6448000 1932-33 7204000
Receipts yesterday 27-2-34 1933-34 18000 1932-33 31000
Exports to date 27-2-34 1933-34 5539000 1932-33 5607000
Stock at Ports 23-2-34 1933-34 3482000 1932-33 4648000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-2-34 1933-34 1844000 1932-33 2014000
Stock at Liverpool 23-2-34 1933-34 1056000 1932-33 890000
Visible Supply 23-2-34 1933-34 8098000 1932-33 9368000
Quantity in Sight 23-2-34 1933-34 9925000 1932-33 10746000
Quantity out of Sight 23-2-34 1933-34 8380000 1932-33 8182000

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 28th day of February 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B. T.) April-May 1934
8-0 Rs. 203
10-30 Rs. 203/12
12-30 Rs. 202/8
2-30 Rs. 202/4
April-May
Highest Rs. 204
Lowest Rs. 202

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 27.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.83
Amsterdam	7.55
Brussels	21.79
Madrid	31.50
Milan	58.75
Berne	15.72
Paris	77.15
Prague	122.62
T. T. London on New York Closing rate,	5.07

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 27.

Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe, parcels Mar. sellers 17.
Wheat, Barletta Russo parcels Feb-Mar buyers 18
Wheat, South Australian parcels Feb. sellers 21/3

CONDITIONS DECIDEDLY BRIGHTER ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

REVIVAL OF ACTIVITY IN ALL HOME SECURITIES

Railways Encouraged By Good Traffic

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

On the Stock Exchange conditions were decidedly brighter all round, the chief feature being the revival of strength and activity in all home securities, notably Industrials under the lead of Courtaulds the full annual report of which revealed an increase of 1-1|2 million sterling in gross profits, which are the highest since 1929.

Railways were encouraged by good traffic and the optimistic speech on the future by the chairman of the Great Western Railway Company.

Commodities ruled feature less.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day steadier at £89 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 28
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were in a cheerful disposition. Giltedgeds were strong, active firm and steadier.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 1/4) £78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4 XD) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/8) £110 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110) £110

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12 3/8) dol. 12 1/8
International Holding (dol. 2 1/4) dol. 2 3/8
Hydro-Electric (dol (7 3/8) dol 7 3/4
Electric Mayers Insurance (25-6) 26-1 1/2
Princhin John (35-0) 34-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (34-6) 34-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-0) 94-1 1/2
Swadeshi Match (11-0) 11-0
Dunlop Rubber (47-4 1/2) 48-10 1/2
University Ordinary (24-3) 24-0
Ford Motors (27-0) 28-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (10 3/4) 10 3/4
British-American Tobacco (118-6) 119-4 1/2
Cameras 'A' £8 1/8) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£118-9) 120-7 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Distillers (86-0) 86-3
Bradfords Dyers (16-6) 16-3
British Colanese (14-4 1/2) 14-6
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-3) 61-6
Courtankis Ordinary (49-1/2) 52-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-3) 14-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-0) 8-9
Inter Nickel (22-10 1/2) 23-4 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-4 1/2) 6-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

Central Office Collections

The following are the collections received by the Central Office of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Kalbadevi Road, on Feb. 27:

Ghanshyamdas Podar through Miss Sofia Somji Rs. 11; Collections by Mr. I. S. Patel Rs. 49-3; Seth Virchandbhai Meghji Thobhan (earmarked for utilising the amount at the discretion of Mr. K. F. Nariman) Rs. 500; Sjt. Devidas Amarchand, Proprietor, Share Bazar Hotel, being the entire income of Monday Rs. 181; Book collections by "A" Ward Rs. 14; Total Rs. 755-3.

The following articles have been donated to us by Messrs. A. Master Sons & Co., Princess Street, for medical relief in the afflicted areas in Bihar:—

1 Roll of Mackintosh Sheeting. 1 Doz. Rubber Catheters; 1 Complete set of surgical instrument dressing case and 1|2 doz| Urinals.

CHANGE IN DATE OF BENEFIT SHOW

The date of the morning show which is to be given by the Carlton Cinema, on the Lamington Road, Grant Road, has been changed from the 28th February to 1st March at 10 a.m.

Public are earnestly requested to avail themselves of this opportunity and help the proprietors in disposing off all the tickets available. Prominent citizens like Mrs. Naidu, Mr. B. J. Desai will be present on that day.

FROM ABROAD

The following are the collections received on 28th Feb:—

Collections through Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Rs. 2550 as below: Citizens of Mombasa Rs. 2,500; from Kampala Rs. 50; Maganbhai S Patel sh. 25; Dahyabhai L Patel sh. 25; F N Kapadia sh. 10; Gordhanbhai S Patel sh. 10; Manibhai P Patel sh. 5; total sh. 75; Total Rs. 2,550; Messrs. S B Havewalla & D S Babrekar Rs. 45; Messrs. K S and S J Alurekar Rs. 6; Keki Erachshaw Sorabji Daroga Rs. 21; Total Rs. 2,622.

The Central Office has received the following gift articles for distribution in the afflicted areas in Bihar:—

Bhikhabhai Lallubhai pieces of clothes; the Gujarat Type Foundry one bundle of clothes, and it has also despatched to Muzaffarpur one bale of clothes.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 28

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77 1/4) £77 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/4) £89 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£100 1/4) £109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1/2 p.c. dis.) 3/8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-3) 20-0
Gula Kelampong (20) 20
Bubber Plant Inv Trust (28-0) 27-9

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (63-9) 63-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (14-6) 14-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (45-3) 46-3
Rand Mines) (126-3) 127-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Doran Tea (58-0) 57-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 40-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (11-9) 11-9

OIL SHARES

Veneuzola (36-10 1/2)) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (51-3) 51-3
Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (11-6) 11-7 1/2
Shell Transport (53-9) 53-9
Royal Dutch (£23 1/8) £23 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord £61 1/2) £63 1/2
L M S Ord (£26 3/4) £27 3/4
L N E R Defd (£10 1/8) £10 1/2
Southern Defds (£24 7/8) £26 1/4
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£126) £126
London Board "C" Stock (£82 1/2) £82 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York Feb 28

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:

General Motors (dol 38) dol 38 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 7/8) dol 15 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 55 1/2) dol 55 3/4
U S Steel (Preference) (dol. 93) unquoted.

FAIR AT MILAN

Under the patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy an International Samples Exhibition will be held from 12th to 27th April 1934. Particulars can be had at the Royal Italian Consulate-General.

H. E. Sir Ralph Griffith, Governor of the Frontier Province, who had an attack of influenza is making satisfactory progress.

Poor Consumers To Pay Heavy Duties

Mr. Mitra Exposes "Financial Juggler's" Surplus Budget

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

"Sir George Schuster is a shrewd financial juggler. He gives nothing to India and yet appears to be a great benefactor of the country. The central budget with a clear deficit of about Rs. 4,000,000 has been shown as the budget with a surplus balance of Rs. 1,900,000," says Satyen Mitra, M.L.A., interviewed by the "United Press."

CONSUMERS TAXED.

He continues that poor consumers will have to pay heavy duties on their necessities such as sugar, matches, but not a single word has been said on the export of gold which is still continuing in enormous quantities.

Sir George Schuster will leave India, says Mr. Mitra, in a more destitute and distinctly poorer condition.

SOME RELIEF THAT!

Raja Bahadur Krihnamachari, the leader of the Centre Party, is pleased that Bengal has been given some relief and Bihar has been treated most generously in her earthquake distress. What strikes him most is that the agricultural indebtedness is engaging the serious attention and consideration of the Government of India.

"It is also a matter for congratulation," said the Raja Bahadur, "that the sum of Rs. 55,000,000 for the Army expenditure has been reduced to 44 crores."

JUTE DUTY

Lobby opinion on the relief afforded to Bengal by allocating half the proceeds of Jute Duty seems to be divided.

While there is a general feeling of satisfaction that Bengal has been given the much needed relief, some hold that it will create provincial jealousy.

HARDSHIP TO POOR

Mr. Ramsay Scott thinks that one or two measures like the excise on sugar has been introduced at too earlier a stage. He says, this would arrest the expansion of industry and is likely to ruin the many factories which are short financed. The excise on matches would also cause great hardship to the poorer classes.

DO AWAY WITH DEBT PROVISION

C. B. Mehta's Suggests Relief To Tax Payers

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, in an interview, on the Budget, said that in spite of repeated protests from the Indian public, the Government have been appropriating in full, even in lean years a substantial amount towards the provision of Reduction and Avoidance of Debt. However, in this Budget, Sir George Schuster has reduced this provision to Rs. 3 crores. The Finance Member says that the result of his loan policy represents a net improvement all round of about 5-1|4 crores per annum. Further, the unproductive debt amounts to about 235 crores as against 978 crores of the productive debt. It means that the proportion of unproductive debt to productive one is a very small one. Under such favourable circumstances, there is no reason why the appropriation of Rs. 3 crores in the Budget provided towards the Reduction and Avoidance of Debt should not be done away with.

RELIEF PLAN.

That amount, Rs. 3 crores, should be utilised as follows:—

(1) The excise duty on sugar should be imposed for this year on factories that started working prior to April 1st, 1933. Those started later should not be made to pay the excise duty, as it will tell very hard upon them. From next year, all factories may be made to pay the excise.

(2) The post-card rates should be brought down to half an anna.

(3) The weight for inland letters should be fixed at one tola instead of half tola for one anna. The present proposal for 1|2-tola weight will bring much more work to the postal authorities and no substantial relief to the public.

(4) Excise duty of Rs. 2|4 per gross on matches converted into percentage comes to a very high figure and as such, should be reduced to Rs. 1|2 per gross.

Reduction of import duty on silver, and telegraph minimum charges are both welcome features. The provision for Bihar Relief—though not sufficient—is also welcome.—A.P.

"NO RELIEF TO TAX-PAYER"

Principal Davar's Critical Analysis Of Schuster's Budget

Principal Sohrab Davar has issued the following statement on the Schuster Budget Proposals:—

The Budget proposals for 1934-35 as published do not show any appreciable reduction in the Government expenditure, neither they do give relief to tax-payers in connection with sur-charges, etc.

EXCISE ON SUGAR

The most arresting feature of these proposals happens to be the excise duties proposed to be levied in connection with sugar industry. Excise in any form and particularly on local industry which is receiving a due measure of protection after a careful investigation by the Tariff Board, must be irksome and objectionable to every citizen at the first sight. However, if it is viewed from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number with due protection to the industry concerned against foreign competition, the levy as proposed would not have been objectionable if the money so acquired had been utilised towards the definite purpose of helping the agriculturist in connection with his production of cane sugar in a very large measure and other rural uplift generally.

TAX FOR MAN IN STREET

As things happen to exist the industry is in the fortunate position at present of profiteering to an enormous extent and at the same time making the consumer pay a heavy bill extending to nearly 8 crores of rupees a year in taxation. This means that the man on the street is taxed to the extent of 8 crores in order to maintain the profits of 40 per cent on the average and in some cases 100 per cent. The correct course therefore should have been to reduce the import tariff rather than levy the objectionable excise in the form in which it is sought to be.

WELCOME LEVY

The levy on imported cigarettes and Tobacco is a welcome levy as it will give an impetus to local cigarette manufacturing industry.

IMPORT DUTY ON GOLD

A good many of us are no doubt considerably disappointed at not finding within the budget proposals an export duty on Gold, which as persistently rumoured was to crystalise this year. Evidently the Finance Minister thought it a very inconvenient levy in view of the Government's determination to maintain the unhealthy and abnormal ratio of 1sh. 6d. in the rupee.

POST & TELEGRAPHS

The reduction of postal charges are no doubt most welcome. In this poor country with Commerce and Industry not developed, where people are just begining to appreciate the advantages of propaganda through post offices, any rise in postal charges is likely to do more harm than good to the country as a whole. In view of this the reduction of postal rates is a welcome reduction and it is hoped that the Government will see their way to reduce further.

"NO RELIEF TO A TAX-PAYER"

Generally speaking the budget for the year 1934-35 brings no relief to the tax-payer and hardly exhibits any substantial reduction in expenditure. It exhibits a balance of the so-called surplus of one crore and twenty-nine lacks mainly through the very doubtful course of reducing the budgetary provision for Sinking Fund against the Government's capital debt from six crores, eighty-nine lacks to nearly three crores and that too in addition to the fact that there a windfall this year of a very large amount paid by His Majesty's Government to the Indian Government as a result of the finding of the Capitation Tribunal. The Finance Minister has rightly hinted at the fact that the expenditure on the army and in various other directions might rise if the most desirable general rise of prices were to take place in this country. The only regret is that in these days of abnormally low prices the expenditure side of the budget does not show a substantial reduction.

Bangalore.—Mr. Syed Budan Saheb, Excise contractor, resident of Hindupur, has contributed a sum of Rs. 500, towards the Muslim Scholarship Fund.

YARN DEALERS AWAIT TEXTILE AMEND-MENT BILL

No Business In English Yarns

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS EASY

Bombay, February 28.

The important event during the week has been the publication of the Government of India Budget on Tuesday night by the Finance Member before the Legislative Assembly. So far as the Cloth and Yarns are concerned no change has been proposed in the Budget presumably because the Commerce Member is shortly going to place before the Assembly the Indian Textile Protection Amendment Bill which is likely to contain several important tariff changes regarding several yarns and cloth and it is believed that such new Tariff changes will probably come into operation from the 1st April, 1934. Generally speaking however the Budget s a whole has been considered unsatisfactory in as much as the Finance Member has proposed several fresh taxations, principal amongst tnem being Excise Duties on Sugar and Matches. There has been no relief whatever in the Income-tax nor in Surcharges all of which remain practically unchanged. The general effect of the Budget on the Trade will therefore be unsatisfactory. In the Yarn Market there has been no special change to report during the week and whilst prices have remained nominally unchanged the undertone has been rather easy on account of further decline in the prices of the raw material. There has been no improvement in demand from consuming districts so far. Most of the reports that have been received are far from encouraging. Dealers are naturally therefore inclined to clear the stocks even at some loss but without any success. On the whole the feeling in the Yarn Market is rather bearish and it is very likely that if demand continues to be slack in the next few days, prices will decline further to some extent.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is practically no business of importance in this class of yarns. Manchester prices are still much higher compared with the prices of Shanghai and Japanese yarns for similar qualities.

JAPANESE YARNS.

On account of the heavy arrivals by the incoming steamers, prices in almost all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns have slightly declined and the demand seems to have fallen off to some extent for the time being. Fresh forward business has not been possible on account of the higher quotations by the Import Houses. The undertone however remains fairly steady. Sampin have remained more or less unchanged whilst Exchange has declined to a small extent.

ART. SILK YARNS.

Syndicate prices remain unchanged during the week. Reports however have been received from almost all consuming districts that the stocks and arrivals of the Japanese yarns have been steadily increasing and as these goods have been offered at much lower prices compared with the Syndicate quotations, the sales of the Syndicate goods have naturally been falling off. Reports from Southern India are not very hopeful and the sales in general have been slack during the last few days particularly in Syndicate qualities. There have been heavy arrivals of Japanese goods by the Incoming steamers both in Bombay as well as at Madras with the result that there has been some pressure of sales by the dealers for fear of a further decline in prices. Besides this, as a result of the absence of any increase in Duty in the Budget some of the dealers who made speculative purchases of several qualities in anticipation of making profits are now disappointed and are inclined to clear their stocks even at lower prices without any success. In the midst of such circumstances it is no wonder that the offtake has been much restricted atleast for the time being. The undertone remains quiet at the close.

INDIAN YARNS

No fresh sales have been made by our mills during the week the reason being that dealers have been underselling the mills during all these days on account of continued absence of satisfactory demand and also due to absence of confidence in the present level of prices. Stocks with the Mills have therefore increased and some of them have been showing eagerness to make sales at anything like reasonable prices but as the reports from almost all consuming centres are unsatisfactory; dealers are not prepared to make any fresh purchases even at special and attractive prices. The future course of the market is rather uncertain and prices are inclined to decline at present.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 27.

Messrs. Matlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P A	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	24
Electric Bond Common	17 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	45
Consolidated Gas	44
Columbia Gas	15 1/4
American Tel. & Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	56 1/2
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	44
New York Central	38 1/4
Batlimore & Ohio R R	30
Erie R R	21
Pennsylvania R R	33
Union Pacific R R	125
Great North Pfd.	28
National Dairy	15 1/4
Hiram Walker	47
Distillers Seagram	20
Bethelehem Steel	45
United States Steel	55 1/2
American Smelting	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	35
International Harvestor	41 1/4
General Motors	38
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21 1/4
Goodyear Tyre	37 1/2
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	31
Socony	16 1/2
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	28 3/4
National City Bank	29 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	480
National Distillers	27
Celanese Corporation of Am.	40

Expect continuation of indifferent market.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 27,

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Mar. sellers 18/6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers 18/10-1/2.

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 22nd February		11,34,952
Same time last year		10,47,738
Exports from 1st Sept. to 22nd February:—	1933/34	1932/33
United Kingdom	37,911	19,712
Continent	1,77,923	1,62,003
China	90,324	17,500
Japan	1,38,911	4,80,387
Coast Ports	8,672	7,709
U S A	—	—
Total	4,53,746	6,87,311
Total exports by rail, from1 1st Sept. to 22nd Feb. 1934		58,037
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 22nd Feb. 1934		2,77,667
Same period last year		3,21,865
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 22nd Feb. 1934		10,34,500
Same time last year		649,067

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 27.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F. O. B.	227-3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London. Feb. 27

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, Feb./Apl. per cwt., nominal 7.

C & F Bombay, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.

C & F Karachi, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 27

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-3/8.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 28.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part on pressure of selling but rallied later on trade buying and buying on a reaction theory.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 14 points with May option quoted 11.77. There was heavy long liquidation which was absorbed by trade buying and some outside buying influenced by rumours of some Government action regarding silver. There was cessation of selling and prices advanced 27 points, from the opening level and reached the highest level of the day with May 12.04, about ten minutes before the close of the session when there was renewed liquidation. Prices again declined 8 points from the highest level and the market closed irregular near months showing a rise of 2 to 6 points while distant deliveries lost 4 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 12.15c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 11 97c.

TRADE BUYING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. State:—

A better tone prevailed in all American markets yesterday. Cotton after a further decline due mainly to continued heavy selling for Far Eastern account, recovered on trade buying and closed steady.

The latest cable from Washington states that the Bankhead Bill will possibly be reported to the House to-morrow, 1st March, and the Secretary for Agriculture may be empowered to fix the tax for stated periods based on the value of cotton in principal markets. It is also reported that President Roosevelt will probably be empowered to scrap the Bill after one year if it is unsuccessful.

We consider the present level reasonably safe to commence scaledown purchases.

SILVER.

The ratification of the London silver agreement by China is considered very favourable and we continue to recommend purchases in New York on all setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (2-50 p.m.) ..... 12.04+.13 up

N. Y. May Lowest (10 a.m.) 11.77—.14

Liverpool May Highest (opening 6.11

Liverpool May Lowest (3-59 p.m.) 6.07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Modification crop control plan causing heavy liquidation. Would only buy on further set-backs.

New York.—Early weakness on liquidation. Rallied on renewed outside demand and strength silver.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

11-32 a.m.: Liverpool: General selling, buying on the scale down.

8-43 p.m.: New York: Cessation of liquidation, revival of silver rumour.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Bulls more confident passage Crop Legislation.

New York.—Steady buying by trade; think decline has been overdone; Long liquidation seems to be strengthening technical position of the market: we would look upon downward moves at present as only temporary.

Liverpool.—Modification crop control plan causing heavy liquidation. Would only by further setbacks.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 27.

March 1934	11.83+02
May 1934	11.96+05
July 1934	12.11+06
October 1934	12.21+01
December 1934	12.28+04
Spot	12.15+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 27.

March 1934	11.86+08
May 1934	11.97+10
Spot	11.97+09

NEW YORK.

New York Feb. 27

New York 10-55 a.m.—

March	11.70
May	11.84
July	11.96

New York Noon Call—

March	11.73
May	11.86
July	11.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 27.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's exports to the Continent	21,000

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 99 at Cross Rate 5.07

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 203—Liverpool May 6.13 Rs. 63 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 203—New York May 11.96 Rs. 59 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.07.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 28.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points on Tuesday in sympathy with overnight weakness in New York market. The market was unsettled owing to uncertainty regarding the Bankhead Bill. Later on there was long liquidation on London account, which was followed by trade calling but prices again ruled easy on hedge-selling The market closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 13 points down at 6.45d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures were easy and closed at a decline of 10 points with March 4.95, May 4.91 and July 4.92d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet with increased selling Alexandria quotations were also lower and in the absence of any buying Sakels futures closed at a decline of 18 to 14 points while Uppers declined 13.to 14 points.

HIGHER YIELD PER ACRE

"The Manchester Guardian Commercial" states:—

"The acreage restriction plan of last summer no doubt stimulated a high yield per acre, and it is already evident that farmers are preparing to obtain as high a yield per acre as possible again next season. The report of the National Fertiliser Association is impressive. The December fertiliser tag sales in the Southern States were twice as large as the sales for December, 1932, and more than two and onehalf times as large as the sales for December 1931. No doubht some of the large increase was due to more forward buying than usual, but whereas the cotton States show an increase of 223 per cent of 1932, the sales in the Middle West only show 179 per cent of the sales of December, 1932."

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

	10-10 A. M. Quotations,	To-day's Price.
February 1934		6.11—10
March 1934	6.13	6.09—11
April 1934		6.08—11
May 1934	6.11	6.08—10
June 1934		6.07—10
July 1934		6.06—10
August 1934		6.05—10
September 1934		6.05—10
October 1934		6.04—10
November 1934		6.04—11
December 1934		6.05—11
January 1935		6.05—11
February 1935		6.05—11
Middling Spot		6.45—13

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 27.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.28
Fine (Good Staple)	4.91
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.06
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.89
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.04
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.19
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.69
Fine	3.79
Superfine	3.89
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.79
Fine	3.89
Superfine	3.99

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
March 1934	8.52
May 1934	8.52
July 1934	8.51
October 1934	8.25
November 1934	8.26
December 1934	8.26
F. G. F, Spot	8.74

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 27.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £9-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £9-2-6.

LINSEED

London Feb. 27.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, Mar./Apl. sellers £11-2-6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 27.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8
National Bank of India	48-7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	113
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	63-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	77-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	89 3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	109-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	78-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-1/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 27

Smoked sheets standard ribbed /b. sellers 4-31/32.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 28.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Mar-April.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 May.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 15 Mar-April.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 265
Banks selling T T 263
Banks buying T T 261 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 578
Banks buying D D 588

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 102 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/8

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.06 3/4 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 28th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 28th inst.
London/Paris 77.25 27th inst.
London/Belgium 21.81 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.75 27th inst.
London/Italy 58.75 27th inst.
London/Berlin 12.83 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 27th inst.
London/New York 5.07 5/8 27th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.53 1/2 27th inst.
Java/London 7.53 1/2 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Steady
Gold £6-16-5 26th inst. £6-16-7 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 26th inst. 20 3/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 26th inst. 20 1/4 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 7/8 26th inst. 46 1/4 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c. 26th inst. 15/16 p.c. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 26th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 28.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ p.c. G P N Sett	86/11/0
3½ p.c. G P N Cash	86/12/0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	100/12/0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	100/12/0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	114/11/0
5 p.c. 1945 Cash	114/12/0
TAXFREES.	
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	100/7
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113/12
5½ pc 1938 Mysore	109/4
6½ p.r. 1935 BDL	106/0/0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	96/2/0
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102/7/0
4½ pc 1934 Cash	101/0/0
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Cash	106/14/0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107/0/0
5 pc 1940/43 Cash	107/6/0
5 pc 1935 Cash	103/8/0
5-1/2 p c 1938/40 Cash	107/12/0
6-1/2 pc 1935 T B	105/10/0
CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	95/8/0
4 pc M. Deb. 1974	95/4/0
5 pc M. Deb. 1959	106/8/0
6 pc M. Deb 1954	118/8/0
6 pc K. P. T. 1956	118/8/0
6½ pc B. I. T. 1937	108/0/0

3-1/2 per cent paper opened today at Rs. 86/5 and after declining to Rs. 86/4/3 prices advanced to Rs. 86/12/6 on improved buying.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous Closing	1.4 3/8
To-day's Opening	1.4 1/2
To-day's Closing	1.4 1/2

Tone:—Firm.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 27.

May	0.87 1/4+1 1/8
July	0.86 1/8+1 5/8
September	0.87+1 5/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Ratification of Silver agreement by China created better feeling in the local market and under renewed buying prices improved. The market opened to-day at Rs. 60/10 and prices advanced to Rs. 61/3. Shanghai T. T. on London closed firm at 1.4 1/2. The Gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Ready Silver	55	8	0
March Settlement	61	3	0
April Settlement	61	6	0
Ready Gold	30	15	3
March Settlement	30	15	3
April Settlement	30	15	6

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 27.

Spot Silver	45 3/4—.1/8c
March	46.35+.50c
May	46.96+.49

Tone:—Firm.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 27.

Silver.—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	26-3/14
Forward	20-1/6

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 27.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16/7.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Feb. 28.

The Share Bazar was quiet but firm with a fairly good turnover of business. Absence of any excise duty on Cement in the Budget inspired confidence in cement shares which ruled active with a good enquiry. Mill shares ruled quiet with a moderate business and a deal of 500 shares in Bombay Dyeing was reported. In the miscellaneous section the market was featureless. Hydro-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 28

Bombay Dyeing 756, 52.
Century 206, 8, 5/10, 6.
Central India 232, 33, 31, 32.
Colaba 75/10.
Kohinoor 126/14, 26.
New Great 116, 115/10.
Simplex 81, 78.
Swadeshi 160, 58, 59.
Bundi 27/6, 14, 7, 27/6, 27/14, 27/7.
I. Cement 310, 20, 21, 17, 18.
T Steel Dfd 201, 197
T Steel Ord 53/2, 52/10.
B. Steam 266, 65/10.
B. Burma 415, 420, 415/10.
Tata Hydro 145
Andhra 1360, 63, 58.
Tram. Ord. 140, 140/10.
Tata Power 931, 33, 28, 30.

Electric and steel shares remained neglected and closed easy. Government Securities ruled very steady with a fair enquiry and prices improved. The uncertainty of the budget is now removed, so the market is likely to witness normal trading. There is still absence of outside business but investors often support the market on declines.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance	278	12
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	752	8
250 Bradbury	60	0
100 Century	206	4
100 Central India	232	0
100 Colaba	75	10
100 Coorla	62	8
100 Crescent	8	8
250 Currim	6	4
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	395	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2	3
100 Elphinstone	2	0
250 Fazal	20	0
100 Finlay	68	8
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	106	14
1000 Hindustan	1,640	0
50 Kastorchand	0	14
100 Indore	108	12
100 Khatau	55	8
100 Kohinoor	126	4
250 Laxmi	765	0
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	575	0
250 Model	47	8
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	115	10
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
250 Pabani	3	8
250 Pearl	2	8
100 Phoenix	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2800	0
50 Simplex	78	12
100 Swadeshi	159	6
100 Swan	29	0
25 Tata	15	0
500 Vishnu	1437	8
1000 Western	731	4
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	91	0
25-50 Central	24	6
500 Imperial	1265	0
125-500 Imp. Country	312	8
50-100 India	103	0
5 Union	4-8	6
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi	27	7
70 Gwalior	86	4
250 Indian	318	12
40 Katni Def.	1150	0
100 Katni Ord.	285	10
75 Okha	157	8
100 Punjab	17	8
100 Sahabad	295	0
70 United	70	4
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	10	14
15-75 New India	26	4
200 Oriental	3650	0
10-100 Vulcan	6	15
ELECTRIC		
10 Ahmedabad Old	143	12
1000 Andhra Valley	1358	12
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	140	10
100 Bom. Suburban	130	0
10 Broach	10	8
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	167	8
100 Tata Hydro	145	0
1000 Tata Power	930	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm. Prantej	800	0
100 Ahr. Patty	114	0
100 C Province	79	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	83	0
100 Gujarat	60	8
100 Mandra Bhon.	82	0
100 Pachora Jamner	77	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82	0
500 Tapti Valley	742	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	16	0
30 Tata Steel Def.	197	8
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	52	10
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Aliock	185	10
50 Belapur Sugar	168	12
100 Bombay Steam	265	10
125 Bom. Burma	415	10
50 Bom Burma Contry	143	2
8sh. Br. B Petrol	2	9
60 Bombay Telephone	86	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	130	10
100 Ind Radio Def.	508	12
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	475	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 202/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and prices improved to Rs. 203/8 buying local operators and short covering. As soos as the demand was satisfied, there was increased selling by Japanese firms which depressed prices to Rs. 202/. The market remained steady at this level with a scattered business. The local market closed to-day at 3 p.m. it being Holi Holiday as under:—

Broach A/M.	201/4
Broach J/A.	208
Oomra March	175/8
Oomra May	176/12
Bengal March	132/12
Bengal May	137/8
Bengal July	141

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	149	...
Bengal Fine	146	...
Bengal F.G.	142	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	142	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	192	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	192	...
Pundhurna Fine	184	...
Yeotmal Fine	183	...
Arvi Fine	183	...
Ellichpur Fine	183	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	179	...
Khamgaon Fine	178	...
Mulkapur Fine	172	...
Khandesh Fine	170	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	170	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	179	...
Broach Fine	211/15	...
Punjab/American	220	...
Punjab/American mix	211	...
Cambodia	...	258
Miraj/Sangli	...	173
Compta Good	...	188
Kampala	...	338
Manza	320	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,057	191,731
Central India	1,328	136,262
Barsi and Nagur	2,163	125,636
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	33,833
Berar	2,343	256,022
Central Provinces	490	66,207
Total Oomras	7,381	809,701
Dholera	...	19,301
N.-W. Provinces	...	6,591
Rajputana	156	25,466
Sind-Punjab	...	103,169
Broach	2,385	126,076
Coompta & Dharwar	...	10,163
Westerns-Northerns	...	4,316
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	5,979
Persian	...	924
American	...	20,437
Egyptian & African	...	56,477
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	9,922	1,188,624

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 22nd February.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	103	215,839
Japan & China	11,850	229,235
Coast Ports	...	8,672
Up-country by Rail	...	58,037
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	23,504
Total	11,953	535,287

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Broach A-May Op. 202 1/2; Highest 203 1/2; Lowest 201 3/4; Closing 201 3/4

Broach J-Aug. Op. 209; Highest 210; Lowest 208 1/2; Closing 208 1/2.

Oomra March Op. 176 1/4; Highest 176 1/4; Lowest 174; Closing 174.

Oomra May Op. 177 3/4; Highest 177 3/4; Lowest 175 1/2; Closing 175 1/2.

Bengal March Op. 135; Highest 135; Lowest 133; Closing 133.

Bengal May Op. 139 1/2; Highest 139 1/2; Lowest 137 3/4; Closing 137 3/4.

Bengal July Op 142 1/2; Highest 142 1/2; Lowest 141 1/4; Closing 141 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A-May Rs. 9½

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 25

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb, 27.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

March	48 5/8—1/8
May	50 3/4—1/8
July	52 3/4—1/8
September	54 1/2—1/8

1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	2
30 Tata Construction	59	8
25 Tata Oil	18	2
PREF. SHARES.		
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235	0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270	10
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	460	0
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	460	0
7 per cent Katni 1st	123	12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (T.F.)	131	4
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14	0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126	4
7½ per cent Tata Power	1260	0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	163	14
1½ per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	115	4
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17	4
7 per cent Vishnu	635	8

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1934

Relief In Budget For Bihar Quite Inadequate

NO PROVISION FOR FAMINE & FLOOD CONTINGENCIES

Rajen Babu Complains Of Inadequate Appreciation Of Gravity Of Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, February 28.

In a special interview to the press by Babu Rajendra Prasad on the subject Government of India's proposals for financial assistance the Earthquake Relief in Behar as announced in the budget said that it was open to forceful criticism. He declared:

As I understand from Sir George Schuster's statement that Government of India propose to make a grant in the next financial year of Rs. 75 lakhs for local bodies and for saving cane crop, and Rs. 50 lakhs for Government buildings. Besides this grant of 1-14 crores of rupees they propose to advance a loan of 50 lakhs to the local Government for building purposes and, another loan of one crore and seventy five lakhs to be advanced as loan to sufferers. The terms of the loan are not yet known and there is no provision in the budget for free gifts to indigent persons whose needs are to be met by public charity.

The Government of Bihar may spend its Famine Fund in reserve which stands at 24 lakhs and 57 thousands of rupees for agricultural relief and there is a promise that Government of India will consider further proposals if the need arises.

SCHUSTER SATISFIED.

The Finance Member is satisfied that his provision is not only adequate but generous and I do not know on what basis the figures have been arrived at. But it seems me that the grant of one crore and 25 lakhs, and a loan of 2 crores and 25 lakhs can in no sense be regarded as adequate to meet the unprecedented situation.

It shows the most inadequate appreciation of its gravity and when that is the case with Government of India I am not surprised that the Secretary of State for India and the English public generally should treat this calamity as lightly as they have been doing. There is no provision for the reclamation of land or for the steps which are necessary to save the countryside against impending floods which are likely to wash away large tracts. There is no provision for famine relief work. It does not appear that the Government of India at all visualise the necessity of extensive famine measures and that famine conditions are already prevailing in some parts, and will soon do so in other parts.

The affected areas are apparent to all observers. The earthquake came in the wake of floods during and after the last rainy season and several bad or indifferent harvests. The agriculturist of India, and particularly in Bihar possess little reserves of grain. Economic depression, floods and bad harvests had made their position well nigh intolerable, and even without the earthquake Relief measures on extensive scale might have become necessary.

COMPLETE RUIN.

The 'quake has completed their ruin. They have nothing to fall back upon now, and the future has nothing in store for them, except their fertile lands that have been made barren by deposits of sand and which are liable to floods by the change in the leaves of water channels and rivers.

If that is the case of agriculturists' condition, and field labourers dependent on them it can be better imagined than described. No wonder that famine already prevails. The budget of Government of India does not in my opinion provide adequately even for immediate relief, and there is of course no question of reconstruction in the province which has been talked about so loudly.

It only helps Bihar Government and local bodies to rebuild their demolished houses, roads, bridges, etc., at a cost of a crore and three quarters, and provides loans to well-to-do persons to some extent of a crore, and three quarters agriculturists who have lost houses wells and lands, and towns people who have lost their houses and their business which they are not in a position to revise without a substantial nature.

BURDENED WITH DEBTS.

They must be burdened with debts which they cannot hope to repay or depend upon a paltry sum subscribed by the Viceroy's fund or other non-official funds. I find it difficult to characterise the callousness with which the proposals have been framed and feel that the province would not have been treated in the way it has been if it had a strong public press and a strong non-official public opinion The burden and responsibility of the local Government is thus made all the greater, and they will have to thank themselves if they submit timely to this flagrant and cruel disregard of the most elementary needs at a time of gravest financial and economic crisis which any provincial Government had to face.

They may rest assured that for any protest which they make they will have to support, the province behind, them and I believe also the country as a whole, which is not to oblivious to the seriousness of affairs as the Government of India appears to be.

BRITISH M. P. TOURS NORTH BIHAR

Says Entire Contour Of Land Has Been Changed

PATNA, Feb. 27

A Conservative Member of the British Parliament, Mr. H K. Hales who toured the devastated areas of North Bihar recounted some of his impressions to the Associated Press on his return to Patna.

Perhaps the most exciting part of his journey was during his visit to numerous villages between Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi and Darbhanga, villages which are now almost surrounded by inundation of water covering an area of 15 square miles.

In one district there were thousands upon thousands of fissures mostly circular in shape from which had been emitted millions of tons of sand. This sand has spread on the whole country and the entire control of the land has been changed

Trees considerable in size have been sunk in sand several feet below their former level Throughout the area visited the ground far from being land seemed broken into sections resembling slices of bread lying one upon another.—A. P.

M. N. ROY'S HEALTH

Condition Reported To Be Serious

M. L. A. URGED TO RAISE QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh M L A has received a telegram from Bombay saying that Mr. M. N. Roy's condition is reported to be serious and earnestly requesting him to raise regarding his ailment questions in the Assembly and to press the Government for his immediate release and in the meantime to make proper arrangement of giving him best medical aid.—(United Press).

"Reports Of His Health Exaggerated"

LUCKNOW, February 28.

Inquiries in authentic quarters show that reports published regarding the health of Mr. M. N. Roy have been greatly exaggerated.

It is true that he has been treated in a separate ward of the hospital in the Bareilly Jail for nearly five weeks, but he has now made good progress, gaining five pounds in weight.

He will be discharged from the hospital to-morrow.—A.P.

STUDENT ARRESTED UNDER C.L.A. ACT

RAJSHAHI, Feb. 27

Satyendra Sunday Majumdar a student of the Rajshahi College was arrested yesterday under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. His room was searched but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.

It may be recalled that last year Satyendra was arrested in connection with the Rangpur Gun Thefts Conspiracy Case but was subsequently discharged and re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

After one month's detention in Jail he was let off.—(United Press).

THE MACKEY TWINS

George Kalani and Duke Kallura who appear in Irene West's very successful revue at the Excelsior this week. The Mackey Twins, the coloured dancers and stars of the show have created a sensation by their fine display of Tap-dancing.

MEDICAL AID TO INDIAN WOMEN

Annual Meeting Of National Association Will Be Held At Viceroy's House

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

The annual general meeting of the National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by women to the women of India (Countess of Dufferins fund, including women's medical service) will be held under the presidency of the Countes of Willingdon at Viceroy's House, New Delhi on March 20, at 5-45 p.m.

The business includes election of eight members, to serve on the council, appointment of auditor and presentation of the annual report and balance sheet for 1933, and budget for 1934.—A. P.

The Dreaded Thing Is Happening, Alas!

SPECTRE OF FAMINE IN AFFECTED AREAS

Dr. N. S. Hardiker has issued the following statement:—

"The thing dreaded is alas, happening! The Demon of Starvation has begun to exercise his hold over the people, who were rendered homeless and landless on the 15th of January.

The District of Champaran is in his grip now. Ten thousand or more have to be employed by the Bihar Central Relief Committee on a nominal wage of food, as they have nothing to fall back upon. Harrowing are their tales. Unimaginable are their miseries. Innumerable are their sufferings. It is feared that on a still greater scale famine will stalk the whole of the affected area.

The question of questions, therefore, is how to meet the situation and how to stop the destruction of human souls. All attempts humanly possible are being made by the Bihar Central Relief Committee to help and save the humanity. But its resources are, after all, limited.

GOVERNMENT APATHY.

"It is more than 40 days now. What have the Government done?

The old, conservative method of prolonged investigations by Committees and Boards could have been brushed aside, at least for the time being, and the executive of the province or of the Nation could have taken prompt action.

"Yet, it is not too late. Like Champaran, the other districts of Northern Bihar will begin to tell their harrowing tales soon. Famine will begin to play havoc. It is not the duty of the Government to declare famine in all these affected areas and save the people? Why is it not drawing more upon the Famine Fund? When is it to be done?

KILL DEMON OF FAMINE.

"The most important problem that is facing to-day is famine. It must be attended to immediately. Otherwise North Bihar will be swept away. What is the use of reclaiming the land and reconstructing towns then? For whom is it to be done?

MAHATMA'S VISIT IN COORG

Meetings And Addresses

"UNTOUCHABILITY LESS VICIOUS THAN IN PLAINS"

COONDAPUR, Feb. 27

Gandhiji spent two days (22nd and 23rd instant) in Coorg in connection with the Harijan uplift propaganda. He visited a cheri (hamlet) at Keikeri which was extraordinarily neat and clean.

At several public meetings addressed by him Gandhiji stated that untouchability was less vicious in Coorg than in the plains, but he regretted that Harijans were not admitted into temples like other Hindus.

At Mercara in an address presented to him by the public it was pointed out that Harijans were becoming landless day by day. Replying to the Address, Gandhiji suggested that the Harijan Seva Sangh should investigate the matter and try to prevent his evil, if possible.

From Coorg he went to the South Kanara District, wehre he spent two days visiting four out of the taluks. He addressed half a dozen mass meetings here.

On Monday Gandhiji spent his silence day at Coondapur.

S. KANARA COLLECTIONS

The Harijan Fund collection in South Kanara amounted to Rs. 9,059 besides some jewellery.

For the Bihar Relief, Gandhiji collected here Rs. 579. To-day he leaves Coondapoor for Karwar by steamer, accompanied by Mira Ben, Mr. A. V. Thakkar and other members of his party.—A. P.

Swami Charged Under Secs. 107 & 151, I.P.C.

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 27

Swami Vijay Kumar, a prominent leader of the Hindu Mahasabha of Kapurthala State, who was recently externed from the State was arrested last night, under sections 107 and 151, I P C., and was produced before the District Magistrate on charges of exciting the Hindus against the Muslims.

The hearing of the case is adjourned till March 10.—(United Press).

Sikarpur, (Sind).—The all-Sind Students' Conference will be held in the middle of May next at Shikarpur Sind, where means and ways will be chalked out to ameliorate the lot of student community.—United Press.

Frost Havoc In Gujarat

Government Order Remissions In Northern And Central Divisions

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"Government have carefully considered the situation which has arisen in certain areas of Gujarat owing to the frost during January last and have come to the conclusion that the ordinary Suspension and Remission Rules require to be modified and supplemented for the benefit of those cultivators who have suffered severely.

Government are accordingly pleased to issue the following orders:—

There are some villages where wide-spread and severe damage has occurred to cotton and other late crops, but in which the areas of kharif crops are so large in proportion to those late crops that the annewari may be high enough to entail under the ordinary rules half or full collection of land revenue. Such villages require special treatment in order to prevent hardship to those khatedars whose holdings consist largely of late and damaged crops ..... In such villages a special treatment should be prepared showing details of those khatas in which the proportion of land under crops which have given a very low yield is one-third or more of the total area of land in the khata. The annewari will be applied to each of such khatas individually. This will enable khatedars in many cases to obtain suspensions or remissions to which otherwise they would not have been entitled under the ordinary rules

INDIVIDUAL CASES OF HARDSHIP.

It is possible that in some villages where the damage to a crop is very local, the method of assessing suspensions set out in paragraph 2 above will not afford adequate relief to individual khatedars, since the village annewari for that crop may be only very slightly affected, though the actual holding of an individual khatedar may have been very seriously damaged. To enable Collectors to deal with such individual cases, and other exceptional cases of hardship that may arise, they are authorised to exercise their discretion in recommending the grant of suspensions or remissions otherwise than in accordance with the ordinary rules. In order to expedite disposal of such cases, Government are pleased to delegate to the Commissioner N. D., the power to pass final orders on the Collectors' recommendations.

Any payments of land revenue that khatedars may have made before the issue of these orders will not prejudice any claims they may have to suspension or remission; refunds will be given where necessary.

TOTAL REMISSION.

In cases in which the annewari of a whole village or individual khat works out at two annas or less, total remission of the current year's land revenue shotld be granted instead of the usual suspension.

In frost affected areas, where in the opinion of the Collector it is impossible to carry out the full procedure laid down for the preparation of annewaris, the Collector is authorised to modify that procedure as he may find necessary.

ORDERS FOR NASIK.

The reports received as to damage to crops by frost in the Central Division show that it is confined mainly to the Nasik District in which crops irrigated by wells, pats and canals have suffered severely in certain areas.

In other districts the damage to crops, whether irrigated or not, is not serious and is sporadic. Hence Collectors propose to deal with individial cases under Administrative Order No. XXXVII wherever necessary.

Government have decided accordingly to issue the following special orders in respect of the Nasik District:—

IRRIGATED LANDS.

Suspensions or remissions of land revenue (including patasthal dues) in respect of bagayat lands and lands irrigated by wells, pats and canals are to be given on the following scale.

Damage	Remission	Suspension
75 per cent and above	Full	Nil
50 per cent to 75 per cent	Half	Half
25 per cent to 50 per cent	Nil	Half

The damaged area will be the unit of calculation.

Orders as to concessions (if any) over and above those admissible under the Canal Rules will be issued separately by the Public Works Department.

JIRAYAT LANDS.

In the few villages in which the damage to jirayat crops not reaped before the frost is extensive, and the Collector considers special measures necessary a special statement should be prepared showing details of those khatas in which the proportion of land under jirayat crops which have given a very low yield is one-third or more of the total area of land in the khata. The annewari as specified in the Suspension and Remission Rules will be applied in each case to such khatas.

In villages in which the damage is not extensive but sporadic. Administration Order No. XXXVII of the land Revenue Rules will be applied.

Administration Order No. XXXVII should be applied in cases of individual hardship in other districts than Nasik.

As directed in Administrative Order No. XLIII the Collector should report his proceedings in every case mentioned in this resolution to the Commissioner who may modify them.

CONFERENCE ON TOWN DUTY

Government And Corporation Representatives Meet At Secretariat

GOVERNOR PRESIDES

The conference called by the Governor of Bombay to consider the question of the Town Duty met on Wednesday morning in the Secretariat.

Only the representatives of the Bombay Municipality, viz: The Mayor, the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Standing Committee met the Government officials, viz: Khan Bahadur Cooper, Minister for Local Self-Governmest the Linance Secretary and the General Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The conference lasted about half an hour. The Governor presided and the only subject discussed was in regard to the Town Duty.

The deliverations were in camera and as it was arranged before are not binding on asy party.

It was merely an exchange of the views which will be placed before the Government of India by the Government of Bombay shortly.

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